

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

No. I.

PROPOSALS AND PLANS.

PARLIAMENT is up—the Queen is off to the Continent—there is stillness in the political world— even ecclesiastical excitement has subsided. We take advantage of the temporary lull—and, doffing all editorial formality, are about to ramble, we know not exactly whither. Reader, will you accompany us?

Nay! hang not back, as though anxious to be excused. We are not all that "candid friends" sometimes, with sighs of regret, pumped up with much effort for the occasion, represent us to be. Really, now, if you will take our word for it, until you have had sufficient opportunity to judge for yourselves, there is nothing of the ogre in our constitution. It is all a fable—it is, we pledge our troth—that we employ ourselves, day and night, in pinching our fellow-creatures to death, and feasting upon their remains. What, if we do not turn the same stereotyped smile of simpering complacency upon every person and thing in this universe of variety, like waxen busts in a hairdresser's shop-front—we are not the more dangerous for that. We never knew much profit come to the world out of moral petrefactions of any kind—and, as we believe that the corners of the human mouth were made to curl downwards as well as upwards, and the brow of man to contract as well as to expand, we own we have no faith in an unbroken monotony of bland expression. Why should the face have been rendered capable of such an infinite variety of silent utterances, if duty enjoins upon us one everlasting look of courteous approval? Come, then, reader! bear us company, nothing doubting that we can be blithe even if, occasionally, we have been hard-featured and stern. Our talk shall be of that kind which befits a "holiday excursion"—cheerful when most serious, familiar, free, confiding—and our laughter shall ring of the gladness of our hearts.

We have a general plan in our mind's eye, combining the two elements of pleasure and profit. We shall not map it out here in all its details: experience has taught us better than that. We never recollect a party to have set out on a jaunt, in which they had settled beforehand every inch of movement, and packed up ready for use every bit of fun, that did not return sorely disappointed. So, to pedestrians and tourists, your "guide books" take more bloom off of their enjoyment than wet weather. They are sure to set fancy and facts together by the ears. Where the description is correct you are robbed of all the pleasure of novelty—where imagination has sketched and painted it, you quarrel with the reality because it is so unlike what you anticipated. Therefore, warned by what has happened to ourselves more than once, we shall not begin in the strain of un-bearded cicerones, by saying, "Then we shall go there—an exquisitely beautiful spot—and stay two days at so and so, where we shall have such and such diversion." In short, if we give any index to these our "excursions," it will be when they are over, to aid recollection, and not now, at starting, to prick curiosity into life.

But, as we said, we have a plan—and thus much of it, at least, we may communicate. We wish to take our readers down to the sea-side of truth—and upon the shores of that glorious and illimitable expanse to loiter awhile, not altogether carelessly, but with a view to moral invigoration. Perhaps, we may induce some who need it, as well as others who love it, to bathe their minds in the health-giving waters, and thus to brace up their energies for manly action when the holiday season has passed away. There is no sense in all that shrinking, and crouching, and shivering, as though your mental constitution cannot bear the shock. We know well enough, not only that it can, but that, after a few trials, it will delight in it—will plunge boldy into the depths, and swim lustily, and sport with the waves as they roll in upon the beach. There is nothing distasteful in this exercise to men who get over their first prejudices and fears—none of that hurried fetching of the breath which happens to them who cannot be persuaded to do more than walk in up to their naked ankles. No! no! it is, after all, your timid tyros who suffer most, in every department of mind and morals. At all events, this, generally, is our purpose—to familiarise the consciences and hearts of our readers with some of the most note-worthy aspects of that truth about which the great battle of the world will have to be fought—perchance, ere long—and by bringing it home to their understandings, in many of its bearings upon society as now constituted, to give them that abiding impression of it which will make all wavering in their resolutions and conduct with regard to it more difficult than inflexible determination is, at present. We want our readers, in seeking pleasure, to find strength—to grow out-and-outers, without one direct exhortation to become so.

The truth is, we cannot help fancying that there is amongst Dissenters, even in the present day, a good deal of limp opinion, which wants only some stiffening to be converted into principle. There are some things which must be banded out of people—some, which must be laughed out of them—but a limp mind, like a nervous body which can only be braced by moderate exercise, fresh air, and change of scene, requires more kindly and genial treatment. The less, perhaps, that the attention of the patient is directed to his own infirmities, the better. Laxity of purpose, where it does not result from debauching the conscience, is best cured, perhaps, by displaying all those attractive qualities in the object which should call forth energy, which are calculated to entice the affections, and unawares to enlist them. Our stated readers will not, we think, object to renew periodically their converse with that high theme which is the cherished home of their choicest sympathies. It is not, however, so much for them as for others, that we take these "holiday excursions." We have hopes of getting many to join us, who know nothing of us except through the medium of their prejudices. We should like them to bear us company as we roam through scenes in which we are certain they will discover much to interest them, something to elevate, and a glance or two at intervals to inspire the loftiest enthusiasm. And whilst we will do our best to amuse them by the way, our main intent is to leave them healthy, hearty, and resolute Nonconformists.

GLASGOW ANTI-STATE-CHURCH SOCIETY.—On Monday evening last a meeting of the members of the various Dissenting churches in the city, who are opposed to the endowment of the church by the state, was held in Greyfriars' church session house, for the purpose of forming an anti-state-church society. A voluntary church society had been in existence for a number of years; but of late its operations have been suspended, out of tenderness to the members of the Free Church, whom they did not wish to offend while attempting to secure their liberty; but events had lately happened which showed the necessity of again organising, and for this purpose the constitution of a new society, to be denominated the "Anti-state-church Society," was submitted to the meeting. After considerable discussion, it was agreed, in order to carry all their friends along with them, to request the members of the Voluntary Church Society and the Religious Liberty Society to combine with them in forming

the Anti-state-church Society. A committee was appointed to wait on the members of these societies, to obtain their consent to the union; and it was further agreed that a public meeting should be held for organising the society, after these preliminary arrangements have been made.—*Glasgow Examiner.*

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF ANTI-STATE-CHURCH PRINCIPLES.

(From the *Norfolk News.*)

In a matter of the most serious moment they [the whigs] have been tried, and are found wanting. They have proved recreant to the country and to their own professions. Everywhere the liberal constituencies have broken away from the old party moorings, and are moving about in uncertain restlessness, obeying unwonted impulses of anger, and of a desire to be rid of so half-hearted and hollow-hearted a system of legislation. The excitement occasioned by the Maynooth agitation has rather increased than diminished; but it has taken a new direction. The organs of the Dissenters are unanimous in insisting upon the necessity of making their distinctive principle a *sine qua non* at the next election. The *Nonconformist*, especially, has published a series of articles, the most important portion of which we have reprinted in this and former numbers of this journal, urging the formation of anti-state-church electoral clubs in every constituency. Even the *British Quarterly Review*, the organ of the least democratic portion of the Dissenters, follows in the same track. And no one can doubt, who knows how deeply seated is the voluntary principle in the hearts of the most earnest-minded of our population, or who can rightly estimate the force of such a principle on the minds of men, that these appeals will be followed, as they should be, by proportionate results. The question then remains—What will be the course pursued by the remaining portion of the liberal constituencies? In using the term whig, and in our strictures upon whig inconsistency and whig tactics, we have referred, of course, exclusively to the whigs in parliament. Of the great body of the liberal party in the country, we would speak, as we think, far more favourably. We believe that on this question they are more unreflecting than unprincipled—more mistaken than wilfully in the wrong. To them we would say—What will you now do? A large portion of your party are severed from you, unless you will go with them. You have complained, and justly, of the unprincipled conduct of Sir Robert Peel and the conservatives; will you support with your suffrages the equally unprincipled manoeuvres of Lord John Russell and the whig aristocracy? If these censures appear to you harsh and unfounded, examine for yourselves. What principle will you inscribe on your banners, if you refuse to take the course to which we would invite you? If you invoke civil liberty, the doctrines of civil liberty will condemn you. If you range yourselves in the ranks of the advocates of religious freedom, the theory of religious freedom will convict you. If you argue in favour of free trade, even the maxims of free trade will rise up in judgment against you. If your favourite and accustomed cry of "civil, commercial, and religious liberty" have any meaning—if it be worth the breath expended in its utterance, or the ribbon with which you have been used to adorn your hats—if you would escape the charge of unmeaning ignorance, or of detestable hypocrisy—if things be of more value than words, reality than fiction, or the substance than the shadow—if you would give a substantial reason, and would hope to secure a dignified self-approval for your votes at the hustings—you must resolve to oppose hereafter all ecclesiastical as well as commercial monopoly. Any other course will be fatal to you as a party—disreputable to you as men—discreditable alike to your honesty and to your intelligence—and, besides all this, as futile as discreditable. Nothing can long save state-churchism from destruction. It is for you to determine that its overthrow be not accompanied with dishonour to yourselves.

(From the *Northampton Citizen.*)

We want good men in the House of Commons, as the exponents of thorough Nonconformist and suffrage principles. There are a very few there. More must be seen. We cannot, perhaps, do this on a first trial; but we must bear defeat, and that will prepare us for, and assist in helping us to improve victory. We feel sure that in some, perhaps many, constituencies, tories (or rather whigs called tories) will be brought in. Men will "cast out our names as evil," and speak of us as mischief-makers and madmen. But never mind. We must now try the expediency of righteousness. That will ultimately succeed.

We are peculiarly situated in Northampton. We know what Mr Smith is. He is a rather radical

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whig; but not very. He is a better kind of Lord John Russellite. He tells you what he will do, and does it. He is, we believe, upright so far. We confess, that our hearts are rather for Mr Raikes Currie; but we do not quite know what he is. He is, we believe, a suffrage man; but, then, he is scarcely to be relied on for continuous battle. We have often searched for his name in division lists, on somewhat important points, but in vain. He has a pretty good flow of language—good sense—and is inclined to the people. But we can scarcely call him a good representative. We must, if possible, get a man of the right stamp. We know that "not a few" of our townsmen are willing to support such a man. A few are willing to lead. We cannot deny, that while in some quarters freedom is named but to be violated, very many of the leading employers leave their men entirely unshackled. There are some amongst the working men in whom confidence cannot at present be placed; we mean those who ask for half-pints of ale, and contrive arrears of rent and taxes, and exact pledges about getting boys into the blue-coat school, and promises for "the £100." We hope these things will never be repeated.

But there are hundreds of working-men, and some middle-class men in Northampton, who are not to be thus influenced; and it is to such men that we look with confidence for the next parliamentary election. We *must* have a man—but that man must not be required to spend a penny towards gaining his election. We must have a fund subscribed before the time. We must not spend a farthing beyond the strictly legal and absolutely necessary expenses. It will not cost much. The *Citizen* office will be open for subscriptions. We have a gentleman who will act as treasurer. We will endeavour to keep this matter before the public mind. We shall be glad to have the opinion of our friends as to the propriety of forming a register for the names of parties who will pledge themselves to support a man who will vote for the six points—the abolition of the connexion between church and state, the ejection of the bishops from the House of Lords, the repeal of all commercial monopolies, as also of the laws of entail and primogeniture.

We invite correspondence on these matters: but in all cases we must have real names accompanying communications.

This is our reply to those gentlemen who ask "Will you break up the liberal party?"

THE DEPUTIES OF THE THREE DENOMINATIONS OF PROTESTANT DISSENTERS, PRESBYTERIAN, INDEPENDENT, AND BAPTIST, IN AND WITHIN TWELVE MILES OF LONDON, APPOINTED TO PROTECT THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS,

To the Ministers of their several Congregations, with other Ministers within her Majesty the Queen's dominions.

BELoved PASTORS AND FRIENDS,

Your candid and prayerful attention is invited to this address, proceeding from a body which, though composed of classes somewhat diversified in practice, is yet one with yourselves in the main principles of Protestant Nonconformity, and in the enjoyment of rights which they desire to transmit unimpaired to their latest posterity.

Suffer us in our collective capacity to put you in mind that the moment is arrived when no faithful man should sleep at his post, and when neutrality is unfaithfulness; for if he be not unceasingly vigilant, the "strong man armed" will find that "a stronger than he" has come upon him before he is aware, and, divesting him of the armour wherein he trusted, will, with as much impunity as license, reduce him from his wonted freedom to a bondage as retributive as hopeless.

The measures in progress tend to impart animation and succour to that embodiment of errors which constitutes, in our belief, that system which we are told the Lord himself shall eventually "consume with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming."

Apart from those other strenuous efforts which are being made in your name and on your behalf, to obstruct the widening and strengthening of that constant source of national discord—state interference with religion—by which its free and undefiled course is impeded; we take upon ourselves to solicit your concurrence in another mode of stemming the evil we so earnestly deprecate.

The anniversary of a day—a Sunday—is approaching, doubly memorable in the records of turpitude and all unrighteousness. We suggest to you, therefore, most respectfully, that occasion be taken to enlighten the minds and refresh the memories of those who, with yourselves, esteem it their honour and glory to have borne, and to continue to bear, the appellation of "Protestant," upon the great distinctive principles which that name imports; and not the less, to instil into the minds of the rising generation, on the ensuing 24th of August, which, by a remarkable coincidence in this year of peril, falls upon a Sunday, sentiments in accordance with the Divine precepts concerning injuries and the forgiveness of them.

New ^{the} massacre of Paris, begun on the eve of Bartholomew's Day, Sunday, August 24th, 1572, was, according to Hume, "the result of that general conspiracy formed for the extermination of the Protestants," when, says an early authority, "above 3,000 of Huguenots" were miserably butchered in that city alone.

Si ^o Davia, *Historia Guerre Civili di Francia*. Venet. 1638.
6to. Lib. vij. vii.

And are not the signs of our times awfully portentous? Shall we not heed the warnings presented by events even now passing in Switzerland, in Germany, and in France, and far off in Polynesia? These events call aloud for special notice, in circumstances when our fears are being awakened by the movements of enemies alike enduring and implacable!

Moreover, are we not beset by foes whose aim is to ensnare us and our countrymen after another manner; to reduce us to mere machines in body and mind, by the rigours of cunningly-devised forms and frivolous ceremonies? It was not enough, it should seem, that had been done to signalise Bartholomew's day, but this day was again selected—a Sunday too—in the year 1662, to perpetrate that other deed, when, according to the chief historian of that event, "more than two thousand" [†] ministers in England and Wales, were driven from their charges and deprived of their livelihoods, rather than barter their consciences, and betray the sacred interests of their flocks!

Under the sense of the deep and lasting impression these facts and sentiments have produced in us, we submit to your consideration the following resolution, passed at the last annual meeting of the Deputies, December 27th, 1844, John Remington Mills, Esq., in the chair:

"That it be a respectful recommendation from this body to the Dissenting ministers in the metropolis and throughout the empire, to preach a sermon on or near to St Bartholomew's day next, August 24th, commemorative of the principles of dissent; and that the Deputies be requested to use their influence in seeing this resolution carried into effect, and to procure either a public or private collection in aid of the funds of this deputation."

The Deputies have no selfish ends in soliciting your aid; they have not only bestowed their energies efficiently, but have disbursed for the benefit of the whole body of Nonconformists, to go no further back than the year 1826, and ending with the year 1844, no less than £12,824; towards which, only £1,360 were contributed from the funds of kindred societies, and but £245 received from churches and individuals beyond the limits prescribed as "within twelve miles of London."

That so large a sum, unequalled, so far as we know, by the capabilities of any other society of a like nature, has been expended in protecting, and happily in extending, the "civil rights" of Protestant Dissenters, need not excite unusual notice, when it is considered that, in the period named, the abolition of the Test and Corporation acts was procured mainly through the exertions of this body, instituted for that purpose, in the year 1732; and which body has continued, unostentatiously, but not the less successfully, to pursue its objects by addressing the crown, petitioning parliament, memorialising the government, procuring the delivery and the circulation of lectures; ^{*} publishing resolutions and addresses; and also by obtaining the Marriage and Registration acts, besides judgments of courts of law in matters affecting the rights of Protestant Dissenters, and in other ways aiding and protecting the feeble against the strong.

Hence it is evident that the interests of those to whom this appeal is addressed, have formerly been directly benefited, and are at the present time most weightily concerned. But without replenished funds, similar benefits are not likely to be obtained: and consequently, the reputation which this representative body has acquired, will be lowered, and that vigilance and efficient protection which have been hitherto enjoyed, will be diminished at a time when they are increasingly required.

From all these premises we trust, beloved friends, that you will be induced to preach upon the occasion mentioned; and we recommend that contributions, made by yourselves and friends, be transmitted by bankers' or post-office orders, addressed to the Secretary, or in any more convenient way; and they will be duly acknowledged.

Yours, with every testimony of respectful regard,
JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, Chairman.
THOMAS PEWTRESS, Deputy Chairman.
HULL TERRELL, Secretary,
30, Basinghall street, London,
June 4th, 1845.

SUSPENSION OF THE TOLERATION ACT.— CASE OF MR SHORE.

In the Arches court, on Tuesday, Sir Herbert Fust gave judgment on a proceeding in the case of the Rev. James Shore. Mr Shore had license to preach in the diocese of Exeter; but having preached in a Dissenting chapel, not recognised by the church as consecrated, he had notice, on the 13th March, 1844, that his license would be revoked. He continued to preach, and proceedings were taken against him; on which he pleaded, that having on the 16th March, 1844, taken orders as minister of a Protestant Dissenting chapel, and the oaths prescribed by the Toleration act, he was no longer within the jurisdiction of the church. The judge now pronounced that plea to be inadmissible; as a person cannot throw off his character as a clergyman after regularly taking holy orders.

The *Patriot* of Thursday has the following remarks on Sir H. J. Fust's judgment:

The effect of this decision seems to be, that nonconformity may be punished in a clergyman by the spiritual court, notwithstanding the Toleration act. Mr Shore has become a nonconformist minister; yet the Bishop claims to retain jurisdiction over him, and to treat him as an ecclesiastical offender for preaching in an unconsecrated chapel; and the court of Arches decides, that he is liable to be thus dealt with. This is so mon-

[†] Dr E. Calamy's "Account," ed. 2, 1713. 12mo. vol. ii. p. xxi.
[‡] "National Church Establishments Examined," by Ralph Wardlaw, D.D.

strous a violation of the liberty of the subject, that we cannot doubt the court of Queen's Bench would issue at once a prohibition to stay further proceedings. Upon the principle of this decision, John Wesley or Rowland Hill might have been cited before an ecclesiastical court, and punished for performing divine service without episcopal license. Sir H. J. Fust tells us, that the Toleration act was passed to relieve persons of scrupulous conscience, not to exempt clergymen of the church of England from responsibility; and he had yet to learn, that any person could so throw off the character of a clergyman after he had taken holy orders. Now, in the first place, the object for which the Toleration act was passed, is nothing to the purpose. Clause VIII. of that act enacts, "that no person dissenting from the church of England, in holy orders or pretended holy orders, or pretending to holy orders," that shall make and subscribe the declaration and take the oaths provided, shall be liable to the penalty inflicted by the act of uniformity (13 & 14 Car. II. c. 4), "for officiating in any congregation for the exercise of religion permitted and allowed by this act." In the next place, a clergyman's motives for leaving the church of England can have nothing to do with his right to withdraw himself from its jurisdiction, on resigning all the temporal advantages connected with his office; nor can it matter, whether three days or three years had elapsed after the revocation of the license, before the reverend seceder chose to qualify as a Protestant Dissenting minister, thereby claiming the protection of the statute law against Episcopal intolerance. Thirdly, the judge mis-stated the case, when he represented Mr Shore as throwing off the character of a clergyman by seceding from the church of England. That character, as in the case of Horne Took, is supposed to be indelibly impressed by holy orders; and the late Rev. Rowland Hill, as a deacon of the church of England, always laid claim to that character. What Mr Shore has thrown off, is simply the responsibility of a clergyman of the established church, by declining to comply with the conditions imposed upon him; and it would be strange, indeed, if the responsibilities of office survived the resignation of that office. The decision rests altogether on fallacious grounds; and, of course, the matter cannot rest here.

THE CHURCH OF MAMMON.—The enormous wealth of the established church of this country is a subject with which the public are or ought to be tolerably familiar. Few will be found bold enough to deny that the higher order of the clergy are most extravagantly paid, while the stipends of those in the subordinate ranks of the profession are much smaller than in justice they ought to be. Strange to say, this subject latterly has not occupied so large a share of public attention as its great importance most unquestionably demands. At present, the incomes of some of these right rev. prelates are really beyond all bounds. Much as the public has heard from time to time of the wealth of our bishops, they have in truth but a very faint conception of its enormous amount in some cases. Within the last few days, a return of the incomes of all the archbishops and bishops in England and Wales, from the year 1837 to 1843 inclusive, has been published. This return has been made in accordance with an address of both Houses of parliament on the 1st of May last. We take the following account of the incomes of the two first sees that are given in this table. The statement will, no doubt, create astonishment in the minds of those whose attention has not hitherto been directed to the subject:—

1837.—Net.	1843.—Net.
Canterbury. £16,397 12 1 ...	£20,969 16 5
York 12,911 7 6 ...	19,064 12 4

Incomes such as these, it will be seen, are about five times as great as they ought to be. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1843, received four times as much as any of the *puisne* judges, while the duties of the latter are, beyond all comparison, more severe and onerous. The enormity of the incomes of some of the prelates is not, however, the only feature in the present condition of church property which is worthy of remark. The distribution of the revenues of the church, even amongst the prelates themselves, does not seem to be conducted on any principle of justice. For instance—

1837.	1843.
Llandaff. £717 8 2	£806 8 0

So that while the Archbishop of Canterbury receives £20,000 a-year as his share, the unfortunate Bishop of Llandaff is obliged to support his episcopal dignity on exactly the twenty-fifth part of that sum. The incomes of the other bishops vary from £15,000 to £1,000. The Bishop of London some years receives £15,000, while the renowned Bishop of Exeter, who undoubtedly does not lead an idle life, is obliged to content himself with £1,000. The whole subject is one which must ere long occupy the serious consideration of the legislature. Every one must feel that the property of the church cannot be allowed to remain in its present condition. We subjoin the incomes of the whole episcopal bench for 1843, the last year to which the return is made up.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Canterbury 20,969 16 5	Exeter.... 341 10 5
York 19,064 12 4	Gloucester &
London .. 12,481 8 0	Bristol .. 3,989 13 3
Durham .. 6,791 16 4	Hereford .. 5,042 3 4
Winchester 9,103 12 0	Lincoln.... 4,639 3 8
St Asaph .. 5,749 2 3	Llandaff .. 806 8 0
Bangor.... 5,210 15 7	Norwich .. 7,567 13 4
Bath & Wells 4,002 16 7	Oxford.... 1,601 7 6
Carlisle.... 1,585 0 8	Peterboro' 3,784 17 7
Chester.... 1,584 1 6	Ripon 4,123 18 5
Chichester .. 6,381 5 9	Rochester .. 794 8 1
St David's .. 4,076 11 1	Salisbury .. 12,142 5 0
Ely..... 3,686 7 10	Worcester 4,673 19 2

THE CHURCH AND THE CONSTABLE.—On Thursday, Constable Hunter, of South Shields, seized a web of moleskin, value £2 17s., at the shop of Mr James Young, tailor and hosier, a Wesleyan, and a sugar loaf and two cheeses, value £2 7s. 4d., at the shop of Mr William James, grocer, a Presbyterian,

in satisfaction of church rates to the amount of 7s. 6d.! That the Wesleyan and the Presbyterian should be despoiled by the constable, for the maintenance of a form of worship in which they have no part, is a crying social wrong, and is aggravated by the consideration that the select vestry—the body imposing the rate—is self-elected and irresponsible. The obnoxious impost is founded on no estimate—no accounts are rendered—and the churchwardens (Messrs R. Dawson, R. H. Bell, W. Trotter, and G. Thompson) pay off old scores with new rates.—*Gateshead Observer*.—[In reference to this event a correspondent writes:—

"The goods will very probably be sold in the market-place, and as the Anti-state-church committee are determined to make it as public as possible, it is very likely there will be some two or three thousand individuals present to witness the sale. Contrasted with the doings of the establishment at South Shields are the circumstances of the congregation worshipping in St Andrew's Congregational church, North Shields, meeting at a public breakfast a week or two ago, and extinguishing the chapel debt, which amounted to £850.—At South Shields, there is a poor man, a labourer on the Pontop and Shields railway. An effort being made to clear off the debt on Salem Wesleyan Association chapel, he bought a cow out of his little savings, the product of which he pays to the trustees of the chapel to assist in clearing off the debt.—At Shildon, a little colliery village in South Durham, the parish minister, Mr J. Manisty, has fallen into a delicate state of health. Last week the villagers, Churchmen and Dissenters, of their own accord, unasked, in two days, subscribed £50 towards paying a curate to officiate during his illness. These cases, picked out of a number more that we might adduce, tell their own tale, showing the great disparity between the law of love and that of force."]

A CHURCHWARDEN'S MISTAKE.—A large farmer, who is churchwarden of a parish near Aylesbury, recently received by his carrier a bottle of spirits, and some letters and parcels, one of which was a list of voters to be stuck on the church door. On Sunday morning the congregation were amused and surprised to find on the church door a bill to the following effect:—

"Mr _____
Bought of Henry Gulliver,
2 gallons best brandy 30s. £3
Paid same time.
Please return the bottle."

Some wondered—others said brandy was to be used at the sacrament. In the afternoon the list of voters covered this curious notice.—*Aylesbury News*.

THE CENTRAL ANTI-MAYNOOTH COMMITTEE have issued an address, dated at Exeter hall, on the 21st July, to those who have already contributed to the expenses of the late agitation against the endowment, requesting further contributions. The total receipts were £1,747; the total expenditure, £2,480; leaving a balance against the committee of £733.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—Mr Stanley, the new President of the Wesleyan Conference, elected by a majority of 184 above the highest of his competitors, is an avowed opponent of all state endowments of religion. This fact speaks volumes as to the rapid progress the Wesleyans are making towards sound principles.

STONE ALTARS.—In the church of Walpole St Peter, Norfolk, built under the patronage of the Church Building Society, there has recently been erected a stone altar, with a cover of velvet, having five crosses, in imitation of the Romish altar stone. The altar is also a fixture, and there are *piscinae sedilia*, and other mediæval features, with a Latin inscription on the font. This society is supported by Queen's letters, issued under the direction of the primate.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

THE REV. BENJAMIN HARRISON, chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and formerly assistant Hebrew lecturer to Dr Pusey, has just dedicated "by permission," a work on the greatchurch militant and surplice question, to the primate. Mr Harrison recently paid Dr Pusey a visit at Christ church.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

BISHOP WILSON.—It is rumoured that, at a recent meeting of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Bishop of Calcutta, who has lately returned from India, spoke in strong terms of the effects produced by the conduct of the Romanist missionaries sent out of late years by the venerable society.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

CHURCH RATES.—A HINT.—For some years past, a few consistent Nonconformists of the parish of Christchurch, Southwark (among whom are Mrs Dawes and Mr Evans, of Blackfriars road, and Mr Taylor, of Hatfield street), have submitted to the spoiling of their goods, by the physical-force power of the church of England police, rather than pay a rate for the support of a religious system from which they conscientiously dissent, and which an eminent divine has declared destroys more souls than it saves. The results of this course have been, first, public disgust at the system of persecution of which these persons were the subjects; and second, the payment of their rates this year by the church party!—perhaps by the reverend vicar himself—as a sort of hush-money to enable him to get another rate levied this year. *Verbum sap.*

THE CITY MANSION HOUSE.—It is not generally known that the Mansion house of this great city was built with money collected by fines levied upon Dissenters.—*Eclectic Review*.

UNITED SECESSION SYNOD.—CASES OF DR BROWN AND DR RITCHIE.—On Friday last the tedious case of Dr Marshall against Dr Brown was brought to a close, and, as we anticipated, several charges in the libel were unanimously deemed unfounded, and suspicions of his holding opinions contrary to the scriptures and subordinate standards entirely groundless. Dr Marshall wished it to be understood that

he expressed no dissatisfaction with this finding, though he doubted the regularity of the proceedings. The discussion, though it will doubtless have its train of attendant ills, will also be productive of good. No member of the Secession can retain a remnant of suspicion against the senior Professor, after so complete a vindication; and others will learn the necessity of speaking with caution on such doctrines as those on which Dr Brown was called in question. The only other case of importance was the protest and appeal of Dr Ritchie, against a deed of the Edinburgh Presbytery. It appears that some considerable time ago Dr Ritchie used words which his brethren in the Presbytery deemed derogatory to the standards of the church, and that several meetings had been held, and explanations made by the Doctor which were thought unsatisfactory; and, consequently, an appeal was made to disjoin him from the Edinburgh Presbytery. The petition is certainly curious, as it does not appear what the Presbytery meant to make of him after he was separated from them; but the decision is still more curious. He is to be suspended three months from his judicial functions in the Presbytery, thus placing his congregation in a very awkward predicament, as appears from their advertisement. But a small majority of a very small meeting of the Synod carried this decision (28 to 22), and a doubt seems to rest on its legality.—*Glasgow Examiner*.—[A meeting of Dr Ritchie's congregation has been held, to consider the deed of Synod regarding the Doctor, and resolutions have been adopted, declaring it to be unconstitutional in a Presbyterian church, and that, "notwithstanding of said decision, their confidence in, and approbation of their pastor remains unchanged." Commissioners have also been appointed to represent the case of the congregation before the Synod's committee.]

THE "LORD OF THE SOIL" AND THE WASHER-WOMAN.—The *Witness* gives various details of the mean and petty persecution to which the humble adherents of the Free Church are still occasionally exposed at the hands of the landed aristocracy and their dependants. The latest may be taken as a fair specimen of this system of mean persecution:—

In a parish by no means so far as a hundred miles from Cockburnspath, where the Rev. Mr Baird lately fell a victim to proud oppression—on a fast day, kept in the parish church, a good old woman, having already kept her own fast in the Free church, was found quietly washing a few clothes in her own house. News of this flagrant contempt of ecclesiastical law having reached the ears of the incumbent, again complaint was made to head-quarters—again were orders issued from London, and conveyed by her Majesty's mail to the factor—and again was the obsequious factor in the village, armed with his little brief authority, and threatening all the vengeance of the law on the perpetrator of this gross outrage. Poor Jenny, who had no idea of the sublime moral and religious feelings which have lately animated landlords and their factors in such cases, expressed her astonishment. "It was very hard," she said, "that a body couldn't be allowed to wash a wheen duds at their ain fireside, without his Honour kenning a' about it in Lunnon!"

PITIABLE STATE OF THE SCOTCH ESTABLISHMENT.—At the last meeting of the Perth town council, a return was produced of the let and unlet sittings in the parish churches, from which it appeared that "the four churches contained 3,600 sittings, which gave 900 to each on an average. In 1842, of these, 2,151 were let; and in 1845, 1,224—showing the number of unlet sittings at present to be about 2,544. In 1841, the gross number of population was 20,000; and assuming that amount to be still correct, it showed that there was only one sitting let for every sixteen of the whole population, or one for eleven of the grown-up population. Upon what principle of justice should the whole community be called upon to pay for the support of ministers and churches for such a small section as only the sixteenth or eleventh part of the whole?"

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—EFFECT OF STATE PAY.—You have published the speeches delivered by M. Merle d'Aubigné and Mark Wilks on the progress of Protestantism in France; and I now tell you, that it is in more danger than ever. Side by side with these gentlemen, sustained by a young and courageous deputy, M. Agenor Gasparin, there stands the official church, hoping by its servility to merit the incessant favours of the government; not perceiving that M. Guizot is sacrificing its rights to the Catholic church. The number of their pastors has been increased, and money has not been spared, it is true. It is the tax-payers who pay. But the Catholic clergy have received in much larger proportion. When the young Protestant party wants to form new churches, its ministers are condemned in virtue of the law forbidding associations. Protestantism no longer counts for anything in France. It has lost that faith in itself which it had in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The heads of the official church are the first to denounce those whose object is to proselyte. Their journals make war upon voluntarism, and upon those independent churches which have endeavoured to establish themselves. Each session of parliament resounds with the complaints of Protestants as to the violation of the charter, which promised them an equality of protection. These complaints are almost always resisted, as exaggerated or compromising, by deputies belonging to the salaried Protestant church. Much better would it be, were it not salaried; it would then be more courageous and more devoted; it would accept the combat, body to body, with the Ultramontane party.—*Paris Correspondent of the Patriot*.

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A letter from Posen, of the 29th ult., says:—"The first celebration of divine service by the German catholic church,

under the direction of the curé Czerski, took place this morning at seven o'clock, in an evangelical church, which had been accorded to him for that purpose by the superior authorities. This service gave rise to disorders both before and after its celebration. M. Czerski arrived here on the 27th. In the evening of that day some riotous assemblages of the people took place, which called for the intervention of the armed force. On the day of the first celebration of divine service by the neo-Catholics, the archbishop also had a pompous ceremony and procession. So some serious conflicts were the result, which are but the prelude to hostilities between these two parties."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, August 8th.

The House re-assembled at four o'clock this day. **NEW WRITS.**—A new writ was ordered for Belfast, J. E. Tennent, Esq., having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; for Cirencester, W. Cripps, Esq., having accepted office as one of the lords of the treasury; for Linlithgow, C. Hope, Esq., having accepted office as governor of the Isle of Man; for Warwick, Sir C. Douglas having accepted the office of a commissioner of Greenwich hospital; and for Sunderland, Lord Howick having been summoned to succeed his father, the late Earl Grey, in the House of Lords.

The Silk Weavers' bill was read a third time and passed.

NEW ZEALAND.

In reply to Mr J. A. Smith, Sir ROBERT PEEL stated that the colonial department and the New Zealand Company were now acting in harmonious concert; which he entirely attributed to Lord Stanley's forgetfulness of differences, and sole regard to public interests. Lord Stanley appointed Mr John Lefevre to assist Mr Hope and conduct the negotiations with the company. He denied that there was any "cross" or secret understanding between the government and the company; and promised his consideration—meaning his favourable consideration—to the subject of a loan to the Company; though he would not pledge himself to it.

STATE OF SYRIA.

Lord PALMERSTON then rose, pursuant to notice, to make some observations on the state of affairs in Syria. The noble lord briefly narrated the circumstances attending the depositions of the two Emirs Beschir, and the claims of the latter for compensation for his services and losses; and he conceived it to be the duty of the British government, by whom he was induced to accept of the government of Lebanon, to see that those claims were satisfied. He then adverted to the successive efforts made by the people of Syria, at the instigation of the allied powers, to escape from the yoke of Mehemet Ali, and to restore the provinces to the Sultan, and to the guarantee of the allied powers that if they succeeded, they should be relieved from the oppressions to which they had been previously subjected. This engagement, however, had not been fulfilled by the allied powers, for, in consequence of the misrule of the Turkish government, Syria was still a prey to the most fearful anarchy, and it must so continue until the allied powers, and particularly the British government, were more energetic in their remonstrances, and more active in the fulfilment of their engagements. He therefore called the attention of the government to the subject, and hoped that before the next session they would adopt such steps as should redeem their pledge, and thus restore order and tranquillity to Syria. The noble lord concluded by moving, *pro forma*, for papers on the subject.

Sir R. PEEL said the relation of the allied powers, with respect to Turkey and Syria, were very delicate, inasmuch as, while they were anxious to secure the good government of Syria, they were also anxious not to interfere with the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire. He was bound to admit, nevertheless, that the government of Turkey had not redeemed its engagements with respect to Syria, and that he could offer no vindication for their conduct, but he contended there had been no want of energy on the part of this country in making representations to them on the subject. The last accounts received referred to some proposal, on "the part of the Porte, for the settlement of the affairs of Syria"; but, as the despatch had only been received that day, he had not been able to give it due consideration. He would, at the beginning of next session, lay a complete copy of the despatches on the table. The right hon. gentleman then took occasion, before the session closed, to pass a high eulogium on those hon. members who had devoted themselves to the private business of the House, and said they might return to their homes with the gratifying assurance, not only that they had faithfully discharged their duties as members of parliament, but that, by their exertion, they had contributed to raise the character of the House in the eyes of the nation.

Sir C. NAPIER then rose to speak, when an hon. member moved that the House be adjourned, and there being only twenty-nine members present, the House adjourned at a quarter to eight.

Saturday, August 9th.

LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—Mr HAWES brought up the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the allegations in the petition of Mr Henry Bruce, and others, impugning the acts of certain subscribers to the contract-deed of the com-

pany. The report was not read, but was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr PETER BORTHWICK had a motion, of which he had given notice, respecting the appointment of Lords Justices, or a Regent, during the absence of the Sovereign from England. Ministers had no desire, apparently, to renew this subject, so Sir JAMES GRAHAM kept "the floor" until within a few minutes of the arrival of the Usher of the Black Rod, with an explanation relative to a petition on the subject of the employment of paupers in a poor-law union of Hampshire.

Mr Borthwick, however, had time sufficient to make a few remarks on the obnoxious subject, and Sir R. PEEL was proceeding to reply, when the Usher of the Black Rod commanded the immediate attendance of the House to meet her Majesty in the House of Lords.

The Speaker forthwith rose, and attended by the Sergeant-at-arms, and followed by the members in a body, of whom there were about sixty present, proceeded to the House of Lords.

After an absence of about a quarter of an hour, the Speaker returned, and the Queen's speech having been read from the chair, the busy and protracted session of 1845 was brought to a close.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tkursay, August 7.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Lord CAMPBELL drew attention to the old custom of appointing lords justices, or a regent, when the Sovereign left the Kingdom, and quoted several precedents to show that such was the constitutional practice. The noble lord concluded by asking whether it was not the intention that lords justices should be appointed during her Majesty's absence.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that government had no intention of advising her Majesty to appoint any regent or lords justices. The law officers, on the occasion of her Majesty visiting the King of the French, had been consulted on the subject, and had given it as their opinion that it was not necessary in point of law to make such an appointment. It was not considered expedient, as her Majesty, in consequence of the increased facility of communication, would not at any time be further from England than two days' journey; she would be attended by one of the principal secretaries of state, and her acts abroad would be as valid as if she were in her own dominions.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The Earl of BESBOROUGH moved that a letter be sent to each peer at the beginning of the session, for him to name a time when he could serve on a committee, on private and opposed bills; but, after a few observations by the Duke of WELLINGTON, Lord MONTEAGLE, and Lord REDESDALE, he withdrew his motion.

Friday, August 8th.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Commons' Enclosure bill, the Slave Trade (Brazil) bill, and to other public bills, altogether twenty in number; to ten railway bills, and fifteen other private bills.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was prorogued on Saturday by her Majesty in person. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the House in the state carriage, and attended by the customary ceremonial, a few minutes before two o'clock. Of course, a number of spectators collected to view the approach of the *cortege* from Buckingham palace; but the crowd was not very great. The Sovereign, however, received the due amount of respectful attention; which she acknowledged by gracious bows. Her Majesty looked well. The royal assent having been given to several bills, and the Commons assembled at the bar, her Majesty read the following speech:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I rejoice that the state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"In closing this laborious session, I must express to you my warm acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects deeply affecting the public welfare.

"I have given my cordial assent to the bills which you presented to me for remitting the duties on many articles of import, and for removing restrictions on the free application of capital and skill to certain branches of our manufactures.

"The reduction of taxation will necessarily cause an immediate loss of revenue, but I trust that its effect in stimulating commercial enterprise, and enlarging the means of consumption, will ultimately provide an ample compensation for any temporary sacrifice.

"I have witnessed with peculiar satisfaction the unremitting attention which you have bestowed on the measures recommended by me to your consideration, at the commencement of the session, for improving and extending the means of academical education in Ireland.

"You may rely upon my determination to carry those measures into execution in the manner best calculated to inspire confidence in the institutions which have received your sanction, and to give effect to your earnest desire to promote the welfare of that part of my dominions.

"From all foreign powers I continue to receive assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"The convention which I have recently concluded with the King of the French for the more effectual

suppression of the slave trade will, I trust, by establishing a cordial and active co-operation between the two powers, afford a better prospect than has hitherto existed of complete success in the attainment of an object for which this country has made so many sacrifices.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the current year.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"On your return to your several counties, duties will devolve upon you scarcely less important than those from the performance of which I now relieve you.

"I feel assured that you will promote and confirm, by your influence and example, that spirit of loyalty and contentment which you will find generally prevalent throughout the country.

"In the discharge of all the functions entrusted to you for the public welfare, you may confidently rely on my cordial support; and I implore the blessing of Divine Providence on our united efforts to encourage the industry and increase the comforts of my people, and to inculcate those religious and moral principles which are the surest foundation of our security and happiness."

The royal procession then left in the same order, and returned to Buckingham palace, amidst the loud plaudits of the populace.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

On Wednesday morning, Major-general Pasley, the government inspector-general of railways, proceeded to Chesterford, for the purpose of instituting an official inquiry into the cause of the accident. His inquiry lasted three hours, and we understand that he was of the general opinion that the disaster had arisen from over-speed down the incline. In the course of the investigation General Pasley inquired of Mr Phipps and Mr Hanson what would have been the effect had an engine been propelling the train behind? Both gentlemen shrugged up their shoulders, but made no answer. General Pasley: *It would have settled them?* One of the officers remarked, "Yes, indeed, it would; *every one would have been killed.*"

The inquest on the body of Richard Peat, the stoker, commenced at Littlebury on Thursday. Many witnesses were of opinion that the train was not proceeding at an excessive speed at the time of the accident, but about thirty miles an hour. Cox, a labourer, considered, however, that it was going at fifty miles an hour: he had worked on railways for eight years. Mr Jackson, the superintendent of the line between Cambridge and Brandon, had examined the line after the accident, and found it torn up for something like a hundred yards of both rails of the down-line. There was a rail injured at one end, and he saw in a moment that that was the cause of the accident without going further. A piece of it was not broken off, but bent right down. He traced the flange of the wheel on the bent part; and it occurred therefore to him that that bit of metal was not quite sound, at least not so sound as the rails generally are. It was the end of the rail that was bent. He thought there was a flaw in the rail, which could not be discovered previously. Mr Phipps, the engineer of the line, agreed with Mr Jackson. The inquest was adjourned till next Wednesday, in order that General Pasley might be examined.

The company's guard, Colwell, who was removed to the Cambridge hospital, died on Friday morning. It had been discovered that, in addition to a fractured leg, he was seriously injured in many other parts of the body. He was in a state of insensibility to the last. Mr Cooper, the town coroner, summoned a jury without delay, and the body was viewed on the same evening. The inquest, however, was adjourned to Monday, for the sake of obtaining the proper evidence. Thus there will be two inquests this week in the affair of the same accident.

On Monday the inquest was renewed. The evidence was much to the same effect as that detailed above. All the witnesses seemed to agree that the train was not going at a faster rate than thirty miles an hour when the accident took place. After about half an hour's deliberation, the jury returned verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand on the engine and one shilling on the carriage. They also added a recommendation to the company to have direction-posts at all inclines on the line. Mr Hanson said he was happy to be enabled to inform the jury that those posts had been already ordered. The verdict was given at eight o'clock, and it seemed to give general satisfaction.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—Mr Dean, the gentleman whose leg was crushed in the late collision, died at University College Hospital on Tuesday. On Wednesday, a coroner's jury viewed the body, in order that it might be taken away by the deceased's relatives: but no inquiry was gone into; Mr Coroner Wakley declaring that a full and rigid one must be obtained, after the jury had had an opportunity of viewing the spot where the disaster occurred. The inquiry commenced at the Chalk Farm tavern, on Monday morning, but, after the examination of several witnesses, was adjourned to Thursday, in consequence of the sudden illness of one of the jurors.

NARROW ESCAPE ON THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—A correspondent of the *Times* relates the following facts:—"On Thursday evening the forty-five minutes past five o'clock train from Birmingham

was nearly twenty-five minutes behind its time at Watford, and, just as it was leaving that station, the superintendent (who appeared to act indecisively) seemed to think it advisable that the engine-driver should take the train on the "siding," as the express was then due, and we had scarcely time to reach it when the express train did rush by us at a fearful rate. Had we been a minute later, inevitable destruction must have ensued to both trains. Surely, sir, some stop ought to be put to such a state of management; and these express trains, if permitted to run at all, ought not, at least, to be allowed to travel so closely upon another train; independent of which, why should the passengers by the previous train, and not the express train itself, be detained?"

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—Sir George Hayter, who has been suffering from concussion of the brain and wounds in the head and legs, occasioned by the accident on the Dover railroad, on Monday, the 28th ult., is so far recovered that it is hoped he will shortly be enabled to leave his bedroom, although it must be many days before he will be enabled to walk, or even stand with ease.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Last Wednesday, Edward John, aged fifteen, who was engaged forming a second line on the Taff Vale Railway, was knocked down by a wagon, which passed over him, and so dreadfully crushed his leg that it had to be amputated, above the knee. The poor fellow bore the operation most patiently, and is going on well, although not out of danger.

An urchin in a country parish of Scotland, having been told by his parents to read a newspaper aloud to them, commenced to do so in the usual drawing manner of the parish school. He had not proceeded far when his mother stopped him short, exclaiming, "Ye scoonral! how daur ye read a newspaper wi' the Bible twang?"

BAD VENTILATION OF PLACES OF WORSHIP.—Churches and chapels, though more lofty than schools, are usually less in area, in proportion to the numbers frequenting them; and, though in most cases they are occupied for fewer hours in the week, they seldom profit by much pains taken to change the air whilst they are unoccupied. "In regard to churches," says a medical witness, "many illnesses and deaths proceed from faults of ventilation and warming; from the rush of cold air in one place on those who sit near the doors and windows, and the want of fresh air in other places." And, if such be the case with the congregation, in a building often of the most costly character, wherein a trifling expense would permanently secure abundant ventilation, what must be the injury sustained by the preacher in the pulpit? Placed on a height at which his voice acts at a disadvantage, as if on purpose that he may breathe an atmosphere composed of the breath of all who sit beneath him on the floor, he has to exert his lungs to the utmost pitch, whilst they have the worst of the air to work with. And the more promising his talents, the more successful his exertions in interesting and edifying a multitude of hearers, so much the sooner is he likely to be consigned to silence, consumption, and the grave. Still more pitiable, if possible, is the lot of Sunday school children, whom modern architects, and committees, and commissioners, are apt to place in the recesses of a lofty roof. Above the vent afforded by the windows, and with rarely any ventilation in the ceiling, they have the foul air of the whole building in a sort of halo round their heads. And there, where they can scarcely see the minister, much less hear him, with perhaps little convenience for sitting, and none for kneeling, and with their attention previously exhausted in school, they are required, under penalty of chastisement, to keep still, and silent, and awake, in an atmosphere which of itself is quite enough to produce in a grown person, much more in a child, inattention, restlessness, and drowsiness. To say no more of the unhealthiness of a position such as this, I cannot refrain from expressing my apprehension that there must be hundreds of thousands in the land who, having had these for their first impressions of Divine service, have hence conceived a deep and lasting aversion to the house of prayer.—*The Unhealthy Condition of Dwellings, &c., by the Rector of Alderley.*

THE KING OF HOLLAND AND ONE OF HIS SUBJECTS.—We find the following incident in the diary of occurrences which the daily papers have kept in honour of his Majesty:—"On Wednesday, as his Majesty was entering his carriage, a person of rather a shabby exterior, but who, from his manners, had undoubtedly moved in a respectable sphere of society, stepped hastily forward and cast a paper into the carriage, supposed to be a petition. *He was instantly seized by the police stationed at the hotel door*, and Viscount Hawarden, who was there to conduct the King to the carriage, directly advanced to the individual and began to interrogate him. The noble Viscount's inquiries were soon put an end to by the King, who good-humouredly said, 'Never mind him, he is only a Dutchman,' and bowed affably, at the same time graciously retaining the paper. The man was evidently alarmed at the probable result of his application, but on hearing the condescending tone of his Majesty's commands *the police soon released him*. He had suspended from his left breast a small order, some foreign decoration of merit. The incident, although trifling, created at the moment quite a consternation amongst the parties at the hotel." [The King took his departure for Holland on Friday evening. He was conveyed thither by the Cyclops steamer from Woolwich. It is said there is a probability that her Majesty and Prince Albert will pay the King a visit at the Hague in the course of next year.]

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

(From the *Examiner*.)

We have named several rules that should be made absolute in railroad management, and the last accident proves that two should be added—one, that unoccupied carriages should be interposed between the engine and the passengers' carriages; and another, that on no pretext should an engine be used to propel the train in the rear. Lord Palmerston very recently pointed out the danger of this practice; and, if there had been an engine in the rear of the Eastern Counties train, it would have pounded the whole—wood, iron, and flesh—to atoms.

As for carriages interposed, it is a very rude and imperfect contrivance to use empty carriages, or carriages with luggage, for the purpose. If empty, the resistance is insufficient in the event of accident, and they do not run safely. If used for luggage, the luggage may be light and slight, or it may be strong and heavy; it is all a matter of accident; and both the running of the carriages, and the power of resisting a shock, must depend much on their proper lading. If filled with bandboxes, it is clear enough that they would afford but slight defences.

And why is the luggage of travelers to be exposed to be smashed to pieces? Why are not carriages expressly built to fill the space required for public safety between the engine and the passengers, and with such a structure and such fittings as will enable them to present the desirable degree of resistance in the event of collision, or any other shock? A hundred contrivances for elasticity, and for deadening or breaking the force of blows, might be employed in them.

What is wanted is a shield for the passengers' carriages, and it is most clumsily and imperfectly supplied in the common carriages, because the railroad companies will not put themselves to the small trouble and expense of providing a proper machinery for the purpose.

With the mechanical skill of this country, a hundred ingenious and effective contrivances for the object desired would be invented, if bid for.

The *Examiner* subjoins a letter from Count D'Orsay, which contains the following valuable suggestion:—

I would have, then, I repeat, a guard seated behind the last carriage of each train, much in the manner of the driver of a Hansom safety cab. He should be in direct communication with the engine, by means of a long cord passing over the roofs and by the sides of the carriages. Drawing this cord on the slightest indication of derangement, or fear of danger, the engineer would be warned by the striking of a gong beside him of the instant necessity for stoppage of the train.

The late accidents show how expedient it would be to have a guard so stationed, were it only for a proper and constant attention to the lamps in the after part of the train. He should also be provided with artificial lights, in the event of any failure in the train lamps; for instance (as in one of the recent accidents), in case of confusion arising from the unexpected approach of an engine from behind.

This latter incident can only be guarded against in the way proposed. The artificial matches which gamekeepers light by striking against trees, and which keep alight as long as two or three minutes, would be best for the purpose. The cord in communication with the engine would of course pass through rings, which, opening by a spring, would admit of the removal of any carriages in the centre, without having to roll or unroll the whole length of the cord.

How to PREVENT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A correspondent of the *Times* proposes:—

1. That a director, or other managing proprietor, be stationed at the head and tail of each train.

2. That a director or proprietor be hanged or transported for every passenger killed or severely wounded.

3. That a guarantee scale of compensations and pensions be established, at very high rates, to be paid out of the funds of the companies to the families of persons killed; likewise to those wounded, hurt, or even only much frightened. (For why are people to be frightened *gratis*, to say nothing of the serious consequences that often ensue to ladies and elderly or nervous persons?) The compensation should never be less than three times the amount of the estimated damage for mere loss of income or emolument by casualty to life or limb. The companies which can afford to spend their thousands a-day in litigation or for pecuniary objects ought not to grumble at rendering liberal justice to their victims.

The *Times* is daily filled with letters complaining of the recklessness, want of management, and unaccommending spirit of the leading railway companies.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN PASSENGERS AND ENGINE DRIVERS.—A correspondent of the *Times*, insisting upon the importance of securing this object, relates—"A friend of mine, an officer of dragoons, was some time ago a passenger in one of the first-class carriages of the North Midland Railway Company. The carriage in which he was seated was the last carriage of the train. The train was proceeding at its usual speed (say 25 miles the hour) between the Wingfield and Chesterfield stations, when a sudden jerk was experienced by the passengers in this carriage, and, after a few seconds of violent bumping on the line, was thrown off on the bank. The connecting link between this carriage and the one before it was broken by the violence of the jerk, and providentially so. Had this carriage been a centre one on the train, the consequences must have been dreadful."

SEARCH AFTER HAPPINESS.—If you cannot be happy in one way, be happy in another; and this faculty of disposition wants but little aid from philosophy, for health and good humour are almost the whole affair. Many run about after felicity like an absent man seeking for his hat, while it is on his head or in his hand.—*Sharp*.

RAILWAY NOTABILIA.

THE NEW RAILWAYS OF THE SESSION.—Now that the most eventful session of parliament recorded in railway history has reached its close, we are enabled to announce, from our official returns, the following as the great results of its legislation:—Parliament has sanctioned the construction of 2,090 miles of new railways in England and Scotland, and of 560 in Ireland. This is, in effect, to double the extent of the railways of Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland. The capital authorised to be raised in shares for this purpose amounts to £31,680,000, exclusive of £6,800,000 required for the Irish lines, making in all £38,480,000 to be applied in England within the next two or three years for our own railways. The cost of the new railways per mile will be thus very much less than that of existing lines. The average of the new is nearly £15,000 per mile, and that of the old exceeds £30,000 per mile. The expected revenue from these new lines considerably exceeds £2,000,000 sterling per annum.—*Railway Chronicle*.

ATMOSPHERIC TRACTION.—No fewer than six different improvements on the principle of atmospheric traction are being propounded in France. They are entitled, respectively, the Halletti system, the Hedrard system, the Dembrusky system, the Andraud system, the Pequeur system, and the Chamroy system.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—Telegraphs are to be established on all the lines throughout France that are finished, viz., from Paris to Versailles, and St Germain to Rouen, Havre, Dieppe, and Orleans. His Majesty Louis Philippe is said to be a great patron of the invention, and it is expected that contracts will be made by government for carrying out a continuous string of wires from one end of France to the other, as the various lines are finished.

RAILWAY ACROSS THE FRENCH CAPITAL.—The *Courrier Francais* states, that a preliminary inquiry is to be opened in Paris in a few days, to take into consideration the feasibility of a scheme for constructing a railroad across the capital, to connect the termini of the Orleans, Lyons, Strasbourg, Northern, and Rouen railroads. The extent of this line, which it is proposed to carry along some parts of the inner Boulevards, is estimated at 8,250 metres, and the cost at least 5,362,000.

NOVEL SCHEME.—A company has been formed at Blackburn, and the neighbouring towns, called the "Lancashire Water-works Company," to convey water to the numerous towns and places mentioned, by means of a conduit, or channel, of flag-stone, or other suitable material, along the inclines of the Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton railway, and its intended branches! It is shown that an abundant supply of the purest water can be secured for the company.

THE LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—The committees on the London and York affair last week worked indefatigably, day and night, to close their labours in time. The witnesses were ineffably disgusted at their confinement; and on Thursday night strange pranks startled the lobbies of the Commons—reckless witnesses playing at leap-frog and ringing the division-bells, in the gaiety of despair. Both committees presented their reports on Saturday. The Lords committee report that after two days' investigation, and after the examination of a cloud of witnesses, thirteen cases were investigated in which the allegations contained in the petitions were not sustained, and that imputations have been brought affecting twenty other persons without ground existing upon which they could stand. Nevertheless, it cannot be disguised that the committee are of opinion that the bill ought not to be proceeded with until the matters complained of in the two petitions of Mr Bruce and Mr Pryme have undergone further investigation. This will form one of the first subjects of railway inquiries for a select committee of the House of Lords next session of parliament.

Another committee in the same House have decided that the standing orders in the same case have been complied with.

SUCCESS OF REDUCED FARES ON RAILWAYS.—From a report presented to the meeting of the London and Birmingham railway last week, it appears that in consequence chiefly of reducing the fares of railway passengers, nearly one-half of the company had increased the revenue upwards of £25,000 in six months.

CHARITY TRIP TO THE POOR.—The *Preston Guardian*, of Saturday, contains an interesting account of an excursion trip, enjoyed by the poor of Preston, on Monday week, at the expense of their richer neighbours. The place of destination was Fleetwood. The railway company, with great liberality, consented to take the poor who might be treated by their richer neighbours, both ways for sixpence each, a distance of forty-two miles. The tickets, 2,000 in number, were speedily disposed of; and at least double the number might have been sold. The first and second classes were chiefly filled with the aged and infirm, amongst whom was Mary Carus, aged 103, and her two aged daughters, upwards of 140 inmates of the Preston and Penwortham workhouses being included. The committee did not promise to give anything in the shape of food; but, fearing that the provisions of some might not be proportioned to the effect of a salt-water air, and also anxious to keep the poor from every public-house temptation, they provided 1,500 buns, 700 quarts of buttermilk, and 300 quarts of whey, which they distributed, at Fleetwood, to all who had tickets, and which was most gratefully received, especially the whey. The enjoyments of the day were made up of bathing, sailing, promenading, muscle getting, &c. On the return in the evening there were fifty-three vehicles, containing not less than 2,500 people.

RAILWAY SPECULATION.—To show the extraordinary nature of railway speculation in Glasgow, we may mention that, on a line near this city, on which a deposit of £2 10s. was required per share, they soon ran up to a premium of £5 and £10 per share; and on Monday they were quoted as high as £23 and £24, but on the day following they fell to £17, and now they are running up again, in consequence of what is called "time" or "bear" bargains, ruinous to some, but profitable enough to others; and this is a feature, we are afraid, which pervades too many of them. Sober business is now shoved aside, and speculation—speculation—railway shares, and railway deposit, scrip, and premium, seem to be the order of the day.—*Scotch Reformers' Gazette*.

MR VINCENT'S TEMPERANCE LECTURES IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—On Monday evening Mr Henry Vincent delivered the first of a series of four lectures in the Music Hall, on the temperance movement, under the auspices of the Scottish Temperance League. The lecture was chiefly introductory to the three others which are to follow. It treated specially of the tendencies of the present age; the importance of the temperance movement as a means of elevating the character and improving the condition of the people; its claims on the attention of the Christian and philanthropist, and the necessity for effort. Mr Vincent handled all these topics in a masterly manner. His frequent bursts of fervid eloquence electrified the audience, and elicited the most enthusiastic applause. Even those who take little interest in the temperance cause must have been fascinated by the lecturer's oratory; and to the earnest advocates of the total abstinence principle, it was a high treat to hear their views expounded with such consummate ability. The meeting was large and highly respectable. The chair was occupied by the Rev. W. Reid, president of the Scottish Temperance League—and the proceedings were opened by Dr Ritchie with prayer. From the general satisfaction we have heard expressed, we anticipate that the succeeding lectures will be still more numerously attended. Mr Vincent's oratorical powers seem to be improving. Eloquent as he has always been, we never heard him speak with such effect as he did on this occasion.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

KIRKCALDY, 9TH AUGUST.—Two of the largest and most important temperance meetings that were ever held in Kirkcaldy took place this week, and were addressed by Mr Henry Vincent—the one on Tuesday evening, in Rose-street Baptist chapel; and the other on Thursday evening, in Abbotshall Free church. It is hoped that these lectures may be of great service to the cause of true temperance; indeed, the truthful and judicious manner in which Mr Vincent urges upon the people the claims of the temperance movement, and the broad and manly principles which he inculcates, leave us without a doubt that a deep impression has been made upon the intelligent portion of the community.—*From a Correspondent*.—[At the first of these meetings the church in which the meeting was held was crowded almost to suffocation, notwithstanding the charge of admission. The people not only filled the aisles and passages, but several had to be crammed into the pulpit and desk.]

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL SOIREE OF THE MESSRS CHAMBERS'S ESTABLISHMENT.—On Wednesday evening, a soiree of the employers and employed of the important establishment of the Messrs Chambers was held in the Waterloo rooms, Edinburgh. The party consisted of about four hundred persons, including the wives and families of the mechanics, and a large number of fashionable and literary visitors, who were invited by the Messrs Chambers. Amongst those who took a prominent part in the interesting proceedings, were William and Robert Chambers, James Simpson, Esq., Henry Vincent, Esq., and the foreman of the compositors. We trust the day is not distant when such meetings will be common to employers and employed in all parts of the nation.

NARROW ESCAPE AND SINGULAR PRESENCE OF MIND.—On Thursday afternoon, a workman in one of the shafts in the Scottish Central railway tunnel having placed and lighted the fuses on two charges of powder, gave the signal to the persons employed at the windlass to draw him up. The signal was attended to with alacrity; but after a few turns, the machine refused to work, and the poor fellow was left hanging over and within a few feet of the fated spot, which, in two or three seconds, would be rent and shattered into a thousand fragments by a double explosion. In an emergency of this kind, few minds could have acted with calmness. However, with great deliberation, he quietly ordered himself to be again lowered to the bottom, when he had the good fortune to extinguish the fuses, but not before they were within a halfinch of the powder.—*Perth Advertiser*.

FORGERY.—On Wednesday, Mr Thomas Pollard, a silk dyer, of Coventry, and his clerk, Thomas Tansfield, were sentenced to seven years' transportation, for forging a bill of exchange for £30, with intent to defraud Mr Coleman, a manufacturer of that city.

BOULOGNE.—INHUMAN TREATMENT.—A young sailor of this town, named Fournier, left as cabin-boy some four years back. He was found on the quay of Liverpool with his tongue cut out, and his arms twisted out of their sockets, and in this condition he was forwarded home to his family. It is said that he witnessed a murder on board, and was thus served in consequence. Neither being able to write nor speak, it is difficult to extract the truth from him.—*Annotateur de Boulogne*.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

To the Editor of the Western Times.

SIR—Will you allow us, through the medium of your journal, to call upon the opponents of capital punishments in neighbouring towns and villages, to send petitions to the Queen, praying that the lives of the seven men, now awaiting execution in our county jail, may be spared?

The respite of their sentence, whilst it affords time for such petitions, does not at all diminish their desirableness, as, should the point of law that has been raised, and to decide which the respite has been granted, be settled against the prisoners, there is every reason to fear, unless the most strenuous efforts be made, the whole seven will be publicly strangled. Let all, then, who shudder at the thought of so hideous a spectacle, got up under the auspices of a "Christian government," do their utmost to prevent it, by petitioning the Queen for a commutation of the sentence.

The following petition, from the inhabitants of this city, received 1,500 signatures in the course of last Friday and Monday. A similar petition has been sent from Plymouth, Exmouth, and various other places.

Perhaps we ought to add that all reference to the abstract question of capital punishments was omitted in this petition, in deference to the wishes of some persons who would not else have signed it.

Every petition will be of importance. Let each one, then, exert himself as though the fate of these unhappy men depended on his individual exertions.

We remain, sir, yours faithfully,
FRANCIS BISHOP,
JOHN BIGWOOD,
NICHOLAS HELLINGS.

Exeter, August 7th, 1845.

To the Queen's most excellent Majesty.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Exeter, humbly approach your Majesty with sentiments of loyalty and affection for your person, and attachment to your throne; praying that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to listen to this our humble petition.

Your petitioners would humbly show, that at the late assize for the county of Devon, seven foreigners were convicted of murder on the high seas, and now lie under sentence of death, in the high jail of the said county.

That your petitioners, although they view with the greatest horror the enormity of the offence of which the said prisoners stand convicted, humbly conceive that there exist circumstances in the present case, which warrant your petitioners in imploring the exercise of your Majesty's royal clemency in the said prisoner's behalf.

Your petitioners humbly submit that the education and habits of the said prisoners, have been such as to render them comparatively insensible to the atrocity of crimes, from which the inhabitants of more enlightened countries shrink with abhorrence and disgust: that the prisoners are subjects of states, which, notwithstanding the existence of treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, to which treaties such states are parties, have given an indirect and tacit encouragement to that atrocious traffic; and that the prisoners having been engaged under such sanction, in this inhuman occupation, would, through its baneful and demoralising influence, be led to form a low estimate of human life, and to commit, without much compunction of conscience, the heinous crimes attendant upon, and growing out of, their iniquitous pursuit.

Your petitioners would further submit, that it appears, from the evidence, that the said prisoners, when on board the "Felicidade," were neither searched nor properly guarded; which circumstance, whilst it does not, in the opinion of your petitioners, justify in the least the crime of which the prisoners stand convicted, presented a very powerful temptation, to men in their situation, and with their perverted views, to seek, by any means in their power, the recovery of their liberty.

On these, and other grounds, your petitioners humbly pray your Majesty to give to the case of these unfortunate men your merciful consideration, in the earnest desire and hope that your Majesty may be pleased to exercise your royal prerogative in their behalf, by commuting the extreme penalty of the law into some punishment which, whilst it satisfies the demands of justice, may spare the lives of seven of their fellow-creatures, and give them space for repentance before they appear at the bar of God, the great Judge of all.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

THE CONDEMNED PIRATES.—On Wednesday a special messenger arrived at Exeter gaol, with a further respite till the 25th of November, in order that the points of law raised by Mr Serjeant Manning, in defence of the prisoners, may be fully considered by the judges. Serva received this communication with equal indifference. The revolting crimes of these wretched men have served to show the increasing public abhorrence of the punishment of death. The petition to spare their lives was signed by nearly 1,700 persons.—*Western Times.*

A GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING is shortly to be held in Dublin, to petition the Queen to dismiss Lord Heytesbury from the government of Ireland.

REMOVAL OF THE LAW COURTS.—The profession and the public will be pleased to hear that this very important subject is again under serious consideration. The public are, by the plan proposed, likely to obtain commodious courts for the administration of justice in the most convenient part of the metropolis. To carry out the design, it will be necessary to clear away a large mass of property of the very worst description. Thus a grand metropolitan improvement will be effected, and a great public advantage will be secured. The proposed site will be contiguous to the Temple and Lincoln's Inn, and central to the City, west end, and other parts of London; thus combining all the benefits of a fire-proof depository for many unprotected documents connected with proceedings in Chancery, relating to fifty millions sterling in value.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

EMBARKATION AT WOOLWICH.

Notwithstanding the stormy state of the weather her Majesty embarked at Woolwich dockyard on Saturday evening, on her visit to Germany. There was a numerous attendance of officials and visitors at the embarkation. At a quarter-past five the royal carriages, three in number, reached the dockyard, escorted by a detachment of the 4th Light Dragoons. In the first carriage were the Queen and Prince Albert, who were received by the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Delawarr, the Earl of Jersey, Sir W. Gage, Sir F. Collier, and Lord Bloomfield. The royal couple were again and again loudly cheered by the assembled spectators, until the thunder of the artillery, as the Queen embarked, drowned for a space the voices of all.

As soon as they stepped on board, the royal standard was hoisted at the main, the bands playing the national anthem. Her Majesty looked very well, and was plainly attired, wearing a black silk mantle and cottage bonnet. Prince Albert appeared to be in excellent health, and to take the greatest pleasure in the splendid and spirit-stirring scene which the river and its shores presented, and which in all its circumstances was of the most gratifying and animating character. Her Majesty was attended by Lady Canning and the Countess of Gainsborough. A brief delay now occurred in consequence of the absence of one of the suite, but after the lapse of a few minutes the Albert and Victoria left her moorings and steamed down the river at a rapid rate, the Black Eagle and Porcupine following in her wake, amidst the renewed cheers of the thousands along the shores, and the thunder of the artillery from the marshes, as the royal vessel passed the Arsenal. The squadron increased its speed as it advanced towards the less crowded parts of the river, and the royal yacht was considerably ahead of the other steamers when abreast of Tilbury Fort, from which a royal salute was fired as her Majesty passed. The royal yacht anchored in the lower Sea Reach, nearly opposite Southend, on Saturday night, and at an early hour on Sunday morning sailed for the Scheldt, where it was intended that she should again anchor for the evening, and on Monday morning proceed to Antwerp.

It blew almost a gale of wind all the evening, and at the time of the royal yacht's proceeding on her voyage on Sunday morning there was a heavy sea running, and the wind still continued with unabated violence.

For the convenience of her Majesty's table, an Alderney cow is housed on board the yacht, adjoining the starboard paddle-box forward. Between the funnel and the main-mast, amidships, a large Monzani's life boat is stowed fore and aft.

SAFE ARRIVAL IN THE SCHELDT.

The General Steam Navigation Company's steamship Soho, J. T. Cullen, commander, which left Antwerp on Sunday afternoon, met the Victoria and Albert yacht, having her Majesty and suite on board, 30 miles above Flushing, about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Her Majesty might be expected to arrive at Antwerp about 6 o'clock. The Black Eagle was behind the yacht. As customary with the General Steam Navigation Company the Captain fired a salute, and decked his ship out with colours of all nations while in sight of the royal squadron. This compliment was acknowledged by the royal party. At that time it was blowing a heavy gale from the W.S.W. accompanied with rain.

PREPARATIONS IN GERMANY.

Letters from Cologne state, that the people of that town are taking steps to give a brilliant reception to the Queen of England, who is expected there between the 15th and 17th of August. Her Majesty will be received on the frontiers by his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and conducted to Aix-la-Chapelle, which will be placed at the disposal of her Majesty and her suite. She will continue her journey by a special train to Cologne, where their Majesties, the King and Queen of Prussia, will meet her at the railway station. It is not yet known whether the court will proceed on the same day to Stolzenfels, or if it will pass the night at Brühl. In going to Stolzenfels, Queen Victoria will visit Professor Bischoff, at Bonn, at whose house Prince Albert lived during the time he was studying at the Bonn university. During the three days that her Majesty is to remain at Stolzenfels, excursions are projected in the beautiful environs of the castle. It appears, that on the second day all the august personages will go to Wiesbaden and Bieberich, on the invitation of the Duke of Nassau. On the third day, they will retire to Cologne and to Brühl, after which her Britannic Majesty will go direct to Coburg. A grand concert is to be given at the castle of Stolzenfels, to which the director, M. Meyerbeer, has invited some of the first musicians in Germany, and among others, the celebrated pianist, M. Liszt, who has been at Cologne for the last month. Spohr was to arrive there on the 6th of August. The musical repetitions for the *fête* of Beethoven are to take place at Bonn on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of the month. In the evening, the royal family of Prussia is to take an excursion with the Queen of England in steamers on the Rhine; the banks are to be illuminated with lighted barrels of tar, placed upon poles, as far as Cologne. The cathedral of Cologne will be brilliantly illuminated to the very top, fireworks will be sent off from one of the towers, and the town itself will also be illuminated. It is impossible to conceive the animation which exists in the Rhenish provinces, and the delight of the inhabitants of the towns, who, in addition to the honour of entertaining so many of the august heads, statesmen, and illustrious personages of

Europe, look forward to reaping a golden harvest from their visit. Although the day of the arrival of Queen Victoria is still remote, the hotels are already so full, that in a few days there will no longer be an apartment to let at any price. A great number of the reigning princes of the Germanic confederation have accepted the invitation of the King of Prussia to be present.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Our last intelligence from London informs us that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will not arrive here [Saxe-Coburg] before the 18th or 20th of August. Already, however, there are no more apartments to be had; and even the Ducal court has been obliged to hire the best private lodgings in the town and adjacent villages of Katschendorf and Fullbach, for the accommodation of its guests. The number of foreigners of high rank who are announced, and who are desirous of being presented at court, is almost incredible. Not less than sixty-one personages belonging to imperial, royal, and princely families, are expected.—*Franconian Mercury.*

THE LAST ACT OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Sir Robert Peel concluded his speech last [Friday] night, with a studied eulogy upon the mode in which the private business of the House has been conducted during the present session; and almost the moment after he resumed his seat, Mr Trotter, one of the members for Surrey, moved that the House be counted, and there being but twenty-six members present, an adjournment took place. The object of this "count out" was to get rid of a motion, of which notice had been given by Mr Bright, for the production of the evidence taken by the committee which has been sitting so long upon the game laws. This evidence is felt to be of so serious a character, its effect upon more than one question of great public interest is expected to be so important, that the game preservers feared its publication, and, by an unreasoning majority in the committee, postponed its appearance till next session; and the "counting out" of the House last night was a stroke of statesmanship by which the decision of the committee was prevented from coming in a distinct shape before the House. Of one thing, however, we feel well assured, that, however distasteful may be the exposure, it cannot long be delayed.—*Morning Chronicle.* [A correspondence on this subject, between Mr Bright, M.P., and the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, M.P., has been published in the daily papers. On Wednesday, the hon. member for Durham intimated to Mr Berkeley that, on Friday, he intended to move, "That the evidence taken by the Game Laws committee be laid on the table of the House, with a view to its being printed." The letter reached that gentleman in the country. He replies in great alarm; deprecating the course Mr Bright proposed to take as unfair; and hoped the House would not agree to the motion. The tone of his letter confirms the surmise, that the evidence is of a very important character, and makes out a very strong case against the present system of game-preservation, as it affects the produce of the soil.]

THE SUGAR TRADE.—A very minute inquiry has been instituted among the grocers, and retail dealers throughout the metropolis and adjoining districts, the result of which is both curious and interesting. In the wealthier quarters the increase in the consumption of sugar varies from 10 to 20 per cent., but in the eastern parts of the town and poorer suburbs, it actually ranges from 30 to 60 per cent.—*Globe.*

GREAT MERIT OF THE PAST SESSION.—On looking back at the past session, the best praise we can award to it is, that it has not brought us all the evil which it would have certainly inflicted if the government had been less "infirm of purpose" than it has fortunately shown itself. For what we have not received we have the most reason to be thankful.—*Times.*

Sir William Temple recommends timid people to put a small piece of myrrh in the mouth in cases of danger of contagion from fever. It has proved effective during the plagues of the east.

SMOKING IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—The Sword's magistrates have fined a gentleman 40s. for smoking a cigar in one of the new carriages of the Dublin and Drogheda railway.

METAPHYSICS.—A Scotch blacksmith, being asked the meaning of metaphysics, explained it as follows:—"When the party who listens dinna ken what the party who speaks means, and the party who speaks dinna ken what he means himself, that is metaphysics."

Two of the greatest social improvements in modern times are, first, the almost entire cessation of intemperance, inebriation being now almost unknown in good company, even on festive occasions; and, secondly, the discontinuance of the pressing system, the "Pray take some;" "You must take some;" "It will do you good;" "Now do;" "Do have a little;" &c. This is banished from realms polite, while real hospitality is none the less.

RUMOURED RESIGNATIONS.—It is said, that several gentlemen, holding the commission of the peace and lieutenancies of counties, had resolved to resign their respective appointments, in consequence of the step government had adopted in the case of Mr James Watson, of Brookhill.

THE IRISH UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP.—There is a very general rumour, that Mr Theobald M'Kenna, a Roman Catholic Queen's counsel, is to succeed Mr Pennefather, the new under-Secretary, in the office of chief clerk in the Secretary's office.—*Chronicle.*

THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.—Dublin, have opened their exhibition to the public at a charge of one penny. In two days it was visited by 5,300 persons, and 400 catalogues were sold.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Thursday the bakers in the west end of the metropolis, including those in the vicinity of Drury lane and Clare market, raised the price of bread of the second quality to 8d. the 4lb loaf, being an advance of 4d. per 4lb loaf. It is a singular fact there is no advance in price at the east end, and bread of the same quality can be obtained on the Surrey side of the river at 7d. The best bread is from 9d. to 9½d. per loaf.

At Worship-street police-office, on Wednesday, the first conviction under the new dog stealing act took place. One Thompson was committed to the House of Correction for six months, for stealing two sporting-dogs.

NEW EXCHANGE IN MANCHESTER.—A company has been formed at Manchester, for the purpose of erecting a New Exchange entirely distinct from the old one. The cost is estimated at 200,000*l.*, to be raised in shares of 25*l.* each.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.—At the last examination of the scholars of the City of London School, the Lord Mayor stated, amidst acclamation, that it was his intention to give a prize of ten guineas in English composition, of which the neglect, even in the great universities, was palpable.

MR FRASER'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.—We had the pleasure of attending at the Milton-street Institution on Friday night, to hear the musical performances of Mr Fraser and his two accomplished daughters, the well known Scottish vocalists. Mr Fraser admirably combines the *utile* with the *duce*. His lecture on the moral influence of voice in speech was as excellent in its kind as the expressive and truly effective singing of the Misses Fraser. Seldom have we seen an audience more effectually moved to enthusiasm under the influence of music, than was that of Friday night, by the beautiful and touching Scotch melodies, sung with so much pathos and feeling by these gifted vocalists. We shall probably have other opportunities of speaking more in detail of Mr Fraser's delightful entertainments, which present music in its true and dignified character, and raise it to its proper position as a moral and intellectual science. Meanwhile, we advise all who would spend a profitable as well as pleasant evening, to go and judge for themselves.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 13*th*.

SUNDERLAND ELECTION.

SUNDERLAND, TUESDAY MORNING.—Your readers will scarcely need to be informed that we are now in the midst of the bustle and excitement of a severely contested election. Preparations have long been making for the day of trial, and as it approaches nearer the efforts of the contending parties increase in intensity and interest. On Monday forenoon Mr Hudson reached Sunderland by special train from York, and immediately joined his committee. Colonel Thompson has never left Sunderland since the Monday succeeding the death of Earl Grey, and has laboured indefatigably, both in public and in the committee room. I believe he has addressed at least twenty meetings of the inhabitants, all of which have been well attended, and conducted throughout with the greatest propriety.

Yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, Mr Hudson addressed "his friends" at Hunter's hotel; and, at the same hour, Colonel Thompson, Mr Cobden, M.P., and Mr Bright, M.P., addressed one of the largest and most influential meetings ever held in Sunderland, at the Athenaeum. The hall and adjoining lecture room were crowded with electors and their personal friends; tickets, which were transferable, having been sent under seal only to the former. Mr Joshua Wilson presided, and the proceedings were deeply interesting and exciting.

Mr Cobden then came forward, and addressed the meeting in a most able and telling speech. "I must confess," he said, "I think it almost a work of supererogation that I should come here at all [shouts of 'No'], for when you have my master and teacher to teach you, I hardly think it is necessary for one of his pupils to come [applause]. However, I now repeat what I have often said—I would walk barefoot 200 miles merely to assist in promoting his return to parliament [loud cheers]." He pointed out the disgrace to the borough of returning Mr Hudson because he promises to forward "local interests":—

The idea of a man coming among a population of nearly 60,000, and offering to bribe the whole borough by pledging himself to make such a dock or such a railway! The idea itself was certainly a clumsy one, but the way in which the thing was managed by these great justices of the peace was so strange that certainly there never was anything more ridiculous. They should not have said anything in public, if they wanted Mr Hudson to go to parliament, and do their jobs for them. They spoiled the whole scheme. They should not have said a word, because they prevented his having a possibility of doing anything of the kind. Imagine Mr Hudson getting up in the House of Commons—though I am aware you are not going to send him there, by the way [laughter]—but imagine him rising in his seat in the House of Commons, and saying he begged to move for leave to bring in a bill for constructing a dock at Sunderland. Before he had finished the words, a peal of laughter would have arisen from all parts of the House; and then one would shout, "Wright! Wright!" and another, "Spoor! Spoor!" till all was drowned in laughter once again [much cheering and laughter]. Why, you may tell them that all the world is laughing at them. And then, what an insulting proposition! Is this a little, obscure place, such as I believe may be found in your neighbourhood, though I do not know, standing where I do, that I can exactly point to where it lies? If somebody had gone to Seaham, strong as an Atlas, and said he would make them a dock, or something of the kind, if they would only make him dock

keeper, or chief constable; I could have understood if, in a place like that, people might put themselves under the patronage of any man who would make them docks. But the idea of a town like Sunderland, with fifty-six thousand inhabitants, being asked to suffer themselves to be bribed by the making of a dock, and the bringing to them a railway into the bargain, is such an insulting proposal that—that I must say I did not think there was so much impudence extant. To do Mr Hudson justice, however, I am quite sure he is no party to it. Has he publicly said that he will make you docks? ["No."] No, he is a great deal too good a judge. Has he declared that he will make a railway? ["No."] Then it is not Mr Hudson who has said it, but Mr Wright and Mr Spoor [laughter].

Mr Cobden advised Mr Hudson to "stick to the lobby"—he had more influence there than he was likely to have on the other side of the door. Under any circumstances—with his six hundred miles of railway, he could not, under any circumstances, be an efficient member. He is unable to wait here. He cannot wait here to go through a canvass; and how is he to sit in the House of Commons, and go through a long session, with all these undertakings on his hands?" He then showed what Colonel Thompson was, and his claims upon their suffrages:—

Well, here are your two candidates. You have here a man who, intellectually [cheers]—look at him [loud applause], who, intellectually, has not a superior in his day [cheers]. You have a man—I wish he had not been present while I said it)—you have a man of most excellent character in every respect. And how has he been assailed! I don't know what they have not called him. But I judge of men by their fruit [loud applause]. If you can show me a better man, a better neighbour, a better citizen, a better husband, a better father, then I'll give up the contest, and leave it to Mr Hudson [hear, hear]. Why, I am told you have had certain placards put out, with anonymous signatures; but the men who signed those placards are known or suspected to be of greatly reprobate lives themselves—men who are very outcasts of society—men who have broken almost every one of the ten commandments: and those men put out the vilest, filthiest calumnies, designating Colonel Thompson as a socialist, and I know not what. Why, I say the electors should not allow Colonel Thompson to be so slandered as he has been here. If you have a particle of manliness, you will inquire what he is. You are bound to ascertain who and what he is; and, when you have satisfied yourselves, to punish his calumniators as you ought, by exalting the Colonel to the highest position in which it is in your power to place him [long-continued cheering].

Mr Bright followed in an equally effective address, at the close of which the audience arose and cheered in the most rapturous and enthusiastic manner.

The borough has been divided, as on former occasions, into eight polling divisions, the principal of which is at the Town hall, in High street, where spacious hustings are being erected for the accommodation of the candidates and their friends, on Wednesday, the day of nomination. The polling will commence at eight o'clock on Thursday morning. Our correspondent writes, "Everything is going well."

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT ANTWERP.

The royal yacht arrived within sight of Antwerp at quarter to 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, its appearance being made known by a roar of artillery. The shore of the quay was lined with a thick crowd of spectators. A more orderly and well-conducted multitude could nowhere be seen. As the royal yacht came quickly up the Scheldt towards the place where she was to anchor for the night, off the landing-place where it was expected that she would render her passengers again to *terra firma*, the good people of Antwerp began to exhibit a degree of interest which is usually supposed not to be their national characteristic. The sight on shore was a most picturesque one. By 6 o'clock the Victoria and Albert passed the Quai Vandyke, and came opposite the landing place, but the fears of the townspeople were realised when they saw the head of the yacht turned towards the centre of the river, and the vessel brought to anchor. The authorities of the town, attended by a body of trained "Pompiers" [firemen] and soldiers were on the quay waited the landing of the royal party, but they were, of course, disappointed.

The weather was unfortunately very unpropitious. Her Majesty had a very rough passage; and what made it more inconvenient was, that the rain fell so heavily as in a great measure to prevent her from being on deck during the voyage. Immediately on her arrival her Majesty despatched letters announcing it to the King of the Belgians and the King of Prussia.

On Monday morning, at about half-past six o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Earl of Aberdeen and their suite, disembarked at the landing-place on the Quai Vandyke. It was her Majesty's expressed wish that no official ceremonies whatever should take place on her arrival, but that she should travel as it were incognito. There was, therefore, no address or any formality beyond the mere reception of her Majesty. The streets were much crowded during the Queen's passage to the railway station. At a few minutes before seven, her Majesty, the Prince, and their suite arrived at the station, and the train was soon after in motion towards Malines, which it reached at eight o'clock. Here the royal party were received, as at Antwerp, with that quiet decorum which seems the characteristic of the Belgian people. There was no cheering or shouting, as in England; but, according to the custom of the country, there was every other demonstration of respect and welcome.

At Malines, the King and Queen of the Belgians were in waiting to receive the royal travelers. In

about a quarter of an hour the train was again in motion, passing station after station, gaily ornamented, and crowded with spectators, until it reached Liege. The station here was a scene of great excitement. A regiment of the Belgian infantry was drawn up in line on either side, and saluted her Majesty, the band playing the while. Flags waved from every height—among them the royal standard of England. After a few minutes' delay, the train proceeded onwards towards Aix-la-Chapelle.

RESIGNATION OF A MAGISTRATE.—Mr J. Rose Cleland, deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace of the county of Down, has forwarded his resignation to the Lord Lieutenant. Other magistrates are expected to follow his example.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The most important proceeding at the meeting on Monday was the reading of a letter from Mr O'Connell, dated "Derry-nane Abbey, Aug. 8," going into various details respecting the borough and county representation of the county of Galway, and pointing out the fitness or unfitness of individual members. The following London repeal wards were ordered to be closed, in consequence of the refusal of the wardens connected with them to abide by the rules of the association:—the St Patrick's, the Maze, E. B. Roche, Dr Gray, Aldersgate, Bermondsey, and S. O'Brien wards. Captain Broderick brought forward the address of the association to the Catholics of the north, requesting them not to interfere with the Orange demonstration which is to take place to-morrow. Mr J. O'Connell followed, discussing the most prominent political topics of the day. The rent was £377 8s. 3d.

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.—which was to take place at Bonn, the birthplace of the musician, yesterday and to-day, in celebration of the inauguration of his statue, was exciting quite a *furore* in Germany. A tide of visitors was setting in on every hand, and most of the musical celebrities of Europe were likely to be present. Among these are Spohr, Liszt, Moscheles, Staudigl, Pischeck, Felicien David, Meyerbeer, Sir G. Smart, Mr Gardiner of Leicester, and some other English musicians. Tuesday (yesterday) is appointed for the inauguration, which will be preceded by the solemn mass No. 1, in C, conducted by Dr Breidenstein. The ceremonial of unveiling the statue will then take place, in presence, as it is anticipated, of the King and Queen of Prussia and their royal visitors from England. An overture will be played prior to Dr Beidenstein's chorus. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a concert will take place, conducted by Dr Liszt. On Wednesday, the last day of the festivities, is given the "concert of artists," opening with the overture to *Egmont*. A concert room capable of containing 2000 persons has been erected for the occasion.

CHICHESTER ELECTION.—The writ was received here on Saturday, and the election is fixed for Thursday next.—*Sussex Advertiser*.

EARL DE GREY.—by the will of the late Mrs Lawrence, of Studeley park, succeeds to the Studeley estate and Ripon property.

M. DE BRUNOW.—the Russian ambassador, has recently made some efforts to obtain a reduction of the duty on Russian tallow; but Sir Robert Peel has intimated that it is not his intention to make any change.

A new line of steamers is about to be established between Liverpool and Constantinople.

Several persons were fined forty shillings each at Manchester Borough court, on Thursday, for not consuming the smoke of their steam-engine furnaces.

IMPORTANT FACT.—Persons in the city, who have carefully examined the lists of foreign railways, with a view to see their effect upon the circulation, have estimated that about £10,000,000 must be sent out in the course of the year on account of the shares held in this country, exclusive of what has already been paid.

NICE CALCULATION.—One of the official assignees at the Bankruptcy court has lately declared two dividends upon an estate, the first being to the amount of eleven-sixteenths of a penny in the pound, and the second a farthing and a half-farthing in the pound.

MR AND MRS GREEN.—again ascended in the Albion balloon from the Vauxhall gardens last night, in the presence of at least 600 spectators. After a delightful trip of about an hour, they descended at Eden park, Beckenham, Kent, the seat of Mr Edward Lawford. From the meteorological observations he made, Mr Green is of opinion that a favourable change in the weather is likely to take place immediately.

THE CHIEF CLERKSHIP.—in the office of the Irish Secretary, vacated by the promotion of Mr Pennefather, has been bestowed on Mr M'Kenna, a Roman Catholic barrister, well qualified by character and ability to discharge the duties of the situation to the satisfaction of the Irish public.—*Chronicle*.

By last night's *Gazette* we learn, that the sugars of Siam are to be imported into this country on the same terms as those of Java, &c. Also, that Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., has been made a Knight; Andrew Clarke, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-chief over the territory of Western Australia; and the Hon. C. Hope, Lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ..	8990	1330	920			2010
Scotch....				1230		
Irish	310	610	1970			
Foreign ..						

No alteration in prices.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Voluntary," "A. C.," "D. H.," "Epsilon," and "Stephen Davis," have been received, but we have not room to make use of them.
 "B. Hillyard." We are unable to give him the information he requests, and, moreover, we object, on principle, to state grants for educational purposes.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
 For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.
 For every additional line.....4d.
 * Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1845.

WE beg to repeat our notice of last week. If any persons willing to unite themselves to an anti-state-church electoral club, will communicate to us their names and addresses, we will undertake to transmit to some one of them in each borough a list of the names given in from that borough, and he will be able at once to convene them for instant action. We will take care that the party to whom we give up our list shall, in every case, be one in whom we have reason to place implicit confidence.

SUMMARY.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Saturday last, by her Majesty in person. We rejoice at it on two grounds. We are glad that legislative mischief is, for the present, at an end; and we began, we confess, to pity the mischief-makers. They have had more work than they bargained for during the present session. Railway business has chained them to the oar. Their days have been spent in listening to the evidence of engineers, and the speeches of counsel—their nights in the scarcely more exhilarating task of hearing debates in the House of Commons. If this goes on for a few years, your members of parliament will be as hard to catch as salmon-trout on a hot, sunshiny day. Men who take upon themselves to be representatives, and who pay something handsome for their seats, are not to be expected to work like horses in a mill. The office of stewardship to the Chiltern Hundreds will, we hope, be in great request ere long; and the drudgery of parliamentary duties, public and private, compel idlers to give place to better men. Be this as it may, a kind of fellow-feeling—a spice of humanity in us—made us glad at their liberation. They will go, doubtless, as her Majesty exhorted them, to the discharge of their local duties—such as hunting, shooting, fishing, yachting—with fresh zest; and the country will, doubtless, reap great advantage from their return to it.

The session was wound up by a party debate introduced by Lord John Russell, who took a review of the course in which legislation had flowed, and criticised it with that ability, and, we must add, that self-complacency, for which he is distinguished. The *Examiner* calls his oration a speech from the throne, and endeavours to make out that the whigs constitute the ruling power of the nation, of which the tories are only the instruments. It may be so; and with this station we hope Lord John Russell will be content. We never wish to see him again in office, with the patronage of government at his disposal. During his short administration he corrupted more good than can be created by agitation in ten years. He is quite at liberty, for aught we care, to lay claim to the merit of all in Peel's policy which he regards as worthy of commendation. The factions may fight out their fight, and mete to each other praise or blame as they list. The country is very little interested in the reputation of either. Such discussions as that which closed the session are not now noticed beyond the walls of parliament. Happily, we have got beyond that, and are much more inclined to attach importance to facts such as that which constituted the last act of the House of Commons, when the floor was pre-occupied on Friday night, and the House ultimately counted out, to stave off a motion, of which Mr Bright had given notice, to print the evidence taken before the game-law committee.

Of the Sunderland election we entertain the most confident hopes. The writ was moved on Friday, arrived in Sunderland, and was proclaimed on Saturday. The nomination is fixed for to-day; the election will take place to-morrow. We understand that the relative strength of parties is now ascertained with tolerable correctness. The undeclared voters are, comparatively speaking, not many; and even they do not belong to the class, who, at Cambridge and other boroughs of that ilk, are brought in at the last half-hour of the poll. Between 7,000 and 8,000 non-electors are on the alert canvassing as they can for Colonel Thompson, and watching the first appearance of bribery. One amusing circumstance, springing out of tory argumentation, we must give

to our readers. A conservative iron-founder, who had busied himself in proving that cheap bread means low wages, and *vice versa*, found himself unexpectedly beset by his workmen, who, taking up his own reasoning, and pointing to the fact that bread had risen four times, struck for higher wages. At Lord Howick's election 1,168 voters polled—the greatest number which had ever recorded their votes at Sunderland; and this was at a time of the year when more voters were at home, and when 148 more names were on the register than now. If the same number poll again, or even one considerably larger, Colonel Thompson has promises enough to place him in a triumphant majority. We regard this state of things to be peculiarly cheering, for Lord Howick had finally more votes than promises. Cobden and Bright are now upon the scene of action, having recently arrived from Manchester. They were received at the Colonel's committee-room with cordial cheering. We have the fullest confidence that our next number will announce the return to parliament of the patriarch of free trade.

Of Chichester we shall give an account in our postscript. Kirkcudbright will probably return Mr C. Maxwell, a Roman Catholic, but one who is decidedly opposed to any state endowment even of his own church. Cirencester and Warwick are likewise vacant—from neither of which can much good be expected.

Another fearful railway accident, and withal fatal in the case of the stoker and "train-guard." It happened on the Northern and Eastern Counties line a few miles from Wenden. The precise cause of it is not yet satisfactorily made out, but evidence points to the probability of its having occurred from some depression or defect in the rail just laid down.

The case of Mr Shore has been decided by Sir H. J. Fust. This clergyman seceded from the established church, and took the oaths prescribed by the Toleration Act, after which he persisted, in the teeth of the Bishop of Exeter's authority, in preaching in a conventicle. He was cited for disobedience to his ecclesiastical superior, and the case has gone against him. An appeal will probably be made to the civil court, to frustrate this modern attempt to set aside "the liberty of prophesying."

The Queen is away to the continent. Foul weather, which might have made stout hearts quail, did not deter her from embarking on her yacht on Saturday evening. She reached the Scheldt in safety, and would probably have landed at Antwerp on Monday morning. Magnificent preparations are made for her reception.

THE SESSION OF 1845.

PERIODICAL stock-taking is as irksome, as useful, as necessary a task in political, as in commercial life. During a parliamentary session, our attention is concentrated upon details; here we estimate gain to the people—there, loss; the mind gets confused by the multiplicity and variety of the measures claiming its immediate notice, and is totally incompetent to pronounce upon the merits of the policy, considered as a whole, which the legislature is engaged in pursuing. We can hardly decide upon our whereabouts, until the strife of tongues has ceased, the collisions of party are at an end, and the members of both Houses have taken themselves to the retirement from which, in regard to most of them, it is a pity for the people that they ever emerged. The prorogation summons us to this general retrospect of the session. We obey, but not with cheerfulness. The task shall be completed to the best of our ability—but to perform it *con amore* we find to be impossible. Our sympathies do not run alongside of the work done—how, then, can we take pleasure in computing its total worth?

We predicted that the session would be one of virtual coalition, and facts have verified the prophecy. That, nominally at least, there yet remain two parties in the state, we will not risk contradiction by denying—but that, in any significant sense of the term, we have "an opposition," few, we suspect, will have the hardihood to affirm. There are the "ins," and there are the "outs," as there ever will be, ever must be—but in principle they are one, and they differ only in position.

"And, which was strange, the one so like the other,
 As could not be distinguish'd but by names."

We have whigs with tory objects—tories with whig measures. Both profess the economical doctrines of Adam Smith, but fear to apply them—both talk eloquent nothingism on the principles of religious liberty, without caring for, or even understanding them—both would rule the empire by suborning the religious instructors of every sect powerful enough to make its presence felt—both, while delivering themselves of much senatorial cant about Christianity, would make Christianity a tool for the furtherance of their own designs. Of course there are differences between them—but, they are the differences of one pea from another pea. This Dromio has a mole somewhere which the other Dromio has not—but, substantially, the legislature consists of but one party, and that party is against the people. The history of the session

has brought out this fact; and, if asked to suggest a device characteristic of the House of Commons, as exhibited in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, we could name nothing more appropriate than a double nut without a kernel.

The distinctive measures of the session may be classified under the two heads of money and mind—may be considered as they may be expected to tell upon the outward circumstances of the people, or upon their opinions, faith, and character—as adapted to affect their position, or their very being—as calculated to change the world to them, or them to the world. Under one or other of these two descriptions, we may place all that is noteworthy in the records of parliamentary business.

The session opened quietly. Little was promised—less was expected. Earlier, however, than usual, the financial measures of government were laid before the Commons. The same breath which praises them also condemns them. What they did rebukes with stern severity what they left undone. In cutting away all the small fibres by which monopoly had clung to the soil, they pronounced sentence against themselves for leaving the taproot untouched. Their Customs act placed their Sugar bill in the pillory—their reform of the tariff uttered the most cutting sarcasm upon their retention of the sliding scale. In economy, their measures let in light enough to render darkness visible. It is our misfortune to know that they have done too little effectually to relieve us—our comfort, that they have done too much to stop where they are. What may be the ultimate purpose of Sir Robert Peel is concealed, probably—if he have one—from his most intimate friends. The general effect of his financial policy, however, may be summed up in few words. He has cut down most of the wood which grew in the neighbourhood of, and shrouded from observation, the main fortresses of monopoly—opening up to their besiegers a clear path for aggression, and exposing the citadel itself to a more direct and deadly fire. He has thus invited assault at the very moment, and by the self-same means, which render permanent defence impossible. Even his banking measures, by restricting paper issue and narrowing the channels of circulation, be their results what they may in other respects, will aid in laying bare the existing preponderant "interests." In this direction, then, we have made not a little progress. Sound economical principles are exacting from reluctant statesmen a practical recognition; and, in all likelihood, the next bad harvest will drive a ploughshare through the soil upon which monopoly once stood.

But it is for the ecclesiastical and educational measures of the legislature, that the session of 1845 will be chiefly remembered. Here, as in former instances, the unanimity of parliament in support of government, constituted a striking contrast to the earnest and general opposition they encountered out of doors. The Maynooth Endowment act, and the Irish Colleges act, were concessions offered by statesmen of the middling school, to the genius of agitation. Their whole air is that of mediocrity. They are small budgings forth of principles potent for evil—stunted, shrivelled, beggarly embodiments of a purpose fatal to the progress of nations. Who can doubt that purpose in either instance? Government is to be the great teacher, secular and religious—and the professor and the priest, hirelings of the executive, are henceforth destined to do the work of the military and the police. It is for our rulers to say whether the minds of their subjects shall henceforth grow up "spotted or ring-streaked." It may be their policy to decide for "spots" in the one case, for "ring-streaks" in the other—but upon their decision the phenomenon is to turn. And this is, in brief, the upshot of the session—an upshot which all classes of politicians have laboured to bring about. Authority claims to do for the people what is best left unattempted if not done by themselves—mould their minds, morals, and faith. Happily, the conception has been worked out by mere journeymen in state-craft, and hence has brought to itself more discredit than power. Their acts have neither grandeur nor symmetry to recommend them; as an index to the future, they might have looked like somewhat—but ministers have declared them to be the index to nothing—and, as if to verify assertions much exposed to doubt, they unsaid for Scotland all that they had said for Ireland. They have shown us their purpose—they have, unwittingly, also let out the secret of their own perplexity, timidity, and weakness. It will be our own fault if we do not profit by our loss.

We have little more to add—and the greater part of that we are compelled to set down to the wrong side of the account. Throughout the session the course of legislation has indicated a settled plan to substitute continental centralisation for English self-government. The Charitable Trusts bill, the Commons Enclosure bill, the Lunacy bill, the Physic and Surgery bill, and several others which we cannot stay to specify, whether passed into law or postponed for a future session, embodied the same pernicious principle. Commissioners and assistant-commissioners, inspectors

and sub-inspectors, secretaries and clerks—an extensive official machinery, the springs of which are to be subject to the touch and regulation of the Home office—at once creating patronage and increasing the power of the executive—have become the staple material of most of our acts of parliament. Gradually, and almost imperceptibly, government weaves its web about our once boasted liberties—and, imitating the policy of Louis Philippe, fills the kingdom with placemen and expectants. Nothing can more effectually operate to infuse a conservative spirit into middle-class society—and, if the thing goes on much further, Great Britain will be distinguished in nothing, politically considered, from the worst governed states in Europe. We are fast getting on to a *gens-d'armerie*—we are not many steps removed from passports and perpetual surveillance.

The praise of assiduous application to business ought not to be withheld, where there is so much unequivocally to condemn. We accord it frankly—regretting only that, save in the despatch of private business, such assiduity should have been wasted on such worthless objects.

THE SUNDERLAND ELECTION.

THE attention of the political world, relieved, at length, from that absorption which parliament always exacts from it, is fixed almost exclusively upon the Sunderland election. The contest now pending in that borough might awaken national interest at any time—but in the absence of all other exciting topics, it stands out in peculiarly prominent relief. It is, moreover, all the more important, as it bids fair to be the first in a series of popular successes, or of popular defeats. The tactics of the Reform Club have been adapted to the somewhat novel exigencies of the case. They thrust their nominee upon the ground, and produce division; and when they find that retreat is imperative, they retire with a prediction that those whom they meant to frighten, but could not, cannot win the battle, and with a solemn exhortation to them to remember that "Codlin was the man." Should they succeed, by such means, in introducing to the vacant seat a tory railway speculator, their game for the next general election will be settled. Every earnest-hearted patriot, like Colonel Thompson, they will menace by some minion of their own—and when, by the division of feeling they create, they leave an open door for toryism to enter, loud will be their clamour against that wrong-headedness which persisted in expecting a triumph which they had declared to be impossible. One may gather up the clue to their policy from the newspaper correspondence of their understrappers. Already we hear bitter regrets expressed that Colonel Thompson's "impracticable" temper in not retiring at once before the brighter glories of a Bagshaw, is likely to add one more to that compact majority under whose misgovernment the country groans in helpless despondency. In such key, the whigs are striving to fulfil their own prediction—and should they be able to work out the event which their wishes have already foretold, we shall never hear the last of the impolicy, nay! the insanity, of starting candidates professing what they calumniate as "extreme opinions."

We have now scarcely a remaining fear, that the right-minded electors of Sunderland will fail in their noble effort to secure for themselves, and by that means for many others, freedom of choice, as to candidates for parliamentary membership. They have, in the man under whose banners they have chosen to do battle against monopoly, everything to inspire confidence, to elicit enthusiasm, to repay sacrifice, to make them exult in success. To win a seat for Colonel Thompson, and to send unimpeachable integrity to beard corruption in its den, looked at apart altogether from its general bearings, is a feat of which any constituency might be justly proud. But the electors of Sunderland will, we trust, achieve even a wider and more general good than this. Theirs will be a model election, upon which many others will in future be fashioned. Their failure would be as the fainting of an armour-bearer—their victory will breathe hope, and infuse determination into many hearts. Upon the issue of their struggle is staked the vitality of that political combination, misnamed liberal, which has so long overridden the intelligence and patriotism of our constituent bodies. If they make good their position, gallantly taken up, and until now as gallantly maintained, others will be emboldened to follow their example. They are fuglemen to a whole corps of boroughs. Our exhortations, even if a hundredfold more needed by them than they are likely to be, will scarcely be in time to animate the already engaged troops—but to all who can do aught to secure Colonel Thompson's return, which as yet they have not done, we earnestly address ourselves, in the hope that they will remember, "That they fight the battle not of Sunderland's independence merely, but of the empire's freedom."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE continued unsettledness of the weather awakens serious apprehensions throughout the

empire. That the crops have sustained *some* damage is now beyond dispute; and if, which is not unlikely, speculators have taken advantage of the season to swell the note of alarm beyond the warranty of facts, it still remains true that a late harvest, which the coming one must be, is always, in this country, to be dreaded. Our hopes of plenty, it is true, are not yet crushed—steady sunshine may yet dispel all forebodings. But it would be foolish to shut our eyes to the critical nature of our present position, and refuse to meditate upon those lessons which that position teaches us. It may be safely affirmed that no calamity comes upon us directly from the hand of Providence without bringing with it some message of kindness. Local dearth necessitates national intercourse; and the intercourse of nations with each other is laying a broad foundation for universal brotherhood and peace. In the language of Tom Moore, we may say—

"So sorrow, touch'd by Thee, grows bright
With more than rapture's ray;
As darkness shows us worlds of light
We never saw by day."

It is our misfortune, however, to live under a system of laws which, whilst they cannot shield us from the scourge of an unpropitious harvest, effectually shut us out from all the advantages which might be gained thereby. Our dearth is, so far as we are concerned, universal dearth. Failure here is converted by monopoly into failure everywhere. The pressure of a bad harvest upon our own resources might, under a natural system, and unquestionably would, drive us upon those contrivances, arrangements, commercial alliances, and so forth, which, besides eliciting our own activity as a people, would also interlace our interests with those of other people, and weave a guarantee against hostile collisions. But, under our artificial and restrictive system, we are obliged to put up with the punishment without its moral result. Landlord cupidity trebles the afflictions with which Providence visits us, and deprives them, besides, of all their significance—frustrates all their benevolent intentions. Cut off, by state regulations, which can plead nothing better in their favour than the necessities of the ruling class—cut off from all other nations in our ordinary trade, we are thrown upon their mercy in the hour of want, and, when most needy, are most exposed to retaliatory extortion. It is the consciousness of our exposed condition, in this respect, which makes our anxiety about the weather so feverish. A bad harvest, under any circumstances, is a dire calamity—but a bad harvest, under the "sliding scale," has no compensatory alleviations; all its effects—and they are too many and various to be enumerated—are evil, only evil. God sends us bitter medicine—man turns it into destructive poison. And this is the price, or penalty, we pay for the glare and splendour of an hereditary aristocracy.

RAILWAY CONSERVATISM.

WHAT perversity of human nature is it, which, working out its power in railway directors, prompts them to resist, to the very last, the adoption of the simplest arrangements calculated to insure safety to the numerous lives committed to their care? How does it happen that nothing but incessant clamour can drive these gentlemen to take even the most ordinary precautions against accidents the most appalling? Experience proves that in nine cases out of ten, where trains have been thrown off the line, the first two or three carriages next to the engine are the only ones which suffer serious injury. What deduction, we wonder, would it cause from the sum total of annual profits, if no railway train were suffered to proceed without having between the engine and the first passenger-carriage two or more strong vehicles, laden with wool-bags? Would not the extra expense be met by extra traveling? Will not a few more casualties such as those which have, of late, occurred, dispose people who value their limbs and lives to make shifts in order to save a journey? Other considerations than those of pecuniary profit and loss, it would seem quite useless to urge—else we might call the attention of obstinate directors to the fact, that, even where little precautions of the kind we have mentioned might not be needed to save one life in a twelvemonth, they would, throughout the whole round of that twelvemonth, go far to quiet people's nerves. The possibility of being pounded, in one moment, into an indistinguishable mass of lifeless flesh and blood—or of being jammed into a jelly—or roasted on a furnace—or parboiled by steam—however remote, is far enough from being pleasant. Men who travel by railway may banish from their minds all thoughts of being exposed to such a possibility, but it must be by an effort—and the effort might be rendered unnecessary. It may be true that no amount of care can wholly prevent accident—but that is no valid argument for negligence, where care *will* avail to stave off destruction. For our own part, we deprecate legislative interference—but we do think that in every instance of death by railway accident, directors ought to be held legally responsible, unless they can prove that every means has

been adopted by them to render accident as harmless as possible. A few strikes among passengers previously to leaving the station might have a yet more salutary effect. When men will not condescend to do things that are reasonable, on the score of their reasonableness, they must be encountered with their own weapons. Diamond must cut diamond—obstinacy overpower obstinacy—mammon rebuke mammon. We know of no other available remedy in such a case.

PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST.—THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For three days we have had in the metropolis frequent and heavy showers. On Saturday it rained continuously through the early part of the day. On Sunday the rain only visited us occasionally. Monday was a truly stormy day. The morning commenced with light showers, and at eleven o'clock the sky became overcast, and shortly after in the metropolis a tremendously heavy shower of rain descended, accompanied with distant thunder, the wind blowing freshly from the north. Shortly before one o'clock a tremendous peal of thunder was heard, which was speedily followed by a deluge of rain, and which continued at intervals, accompanied with lightning and loud peals of thunder, till four o'clock, when the sky became clear and calm, with every indication of fine weather. Yesterday was a finer day. Although the sun was not visible, there was no rain, and the atmosphere was somewhat milder than on Monday.

The weather has been extremely variable since our last, frequent changes having taken place in the temperature; there has scarcely been a day without more or less rain, and some of the showers have been very heavy; the rain having, however, been generally succeeded by rather powerful sunshine, the growing crops have probably been as much benefited by the latter as injured by the former. The increased warmth has certainly assisted to bring the grain forward; still very little wheat as yet ready for the sickle, and, even where ripe, farmers have, owing to the unsettled appearance of the weather, been afraid to commence cutting. In some of the earliest districts reaping has been partially begun, but it will probably be late in the month before harvest can be at all general. In addition to the previous complaints of damage done by blight, mildew, &c., a new cause of uneasiness has arisen, the crops having in some localities been extensively lodged and beaten down by the thunder showers which have been experienced in different directions, and on the whole the chances in favour of an average yield of wheat being secured, either as regards quantity or quality, have diminished. The upward movement in prices has nevertheless been more or less checked, the intervals of sunshine which have from time to time been experienced, having induced caution on the part of buyers, whilst the important rise already established in the value of the article has tempted farmers to thrash out and bring their grain freely to market. With regard to the stock of old wheat remaining in the hands of the growers, opinions differ as widely as on the subject of actual mischief sustained by the growing crop, and it appears equally impossible to arrive at anything like a definite conclusion on either of these points. By our Scotch letters it appears, that much less rain had fallen in that part of the kingdom than in the south; the want of genial warmth was, however, we are told, keeping the grain crops backward, and it was feared that the harvest would be unusually late. In Ireland a great quantity of rain appears to have fallen; still the accounts from thence are not of a character to give rise to much uneasiness as to the fate of the crops, the early part of the summer having been more favourable there than on this side of the channel.—*Mark Lane Express*.

THE HARVEST.—Symptoms of the coming harvest have made their appearance in various places in this country, though as yet more for the purpose of saying a commencement has been made with the season, than with any general design of hard work. We understand that great anxiety is now felt by the farmers upon the state of the weather, which as yet affords no prospect of sun or dryness. The greatest caution is used by them in speaking either of the yield or the quality of the small quantity hitherto cut; but though abundance is hinted at by some, the presence of mildew to some extent, and a short crop, form the staple complaints of others.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

The weather continues to be extremely unsettled. On Tuesday, the rain fell in heavy and continuous showers, which have produced, we regret to say, a very detrimental effect on the crops, which have, in many parts of Yorkshire, been laid to a considerable extent. The last day or two we have had some gleams of sunshine, and we hope that the weather is about to take up. Every day is now of consequence.—*Leeds Times*.

The wheat is not forward enough yet to have suffered from the recent rains—and no mischief has been done which a few days of fine weather will not repair. We have seen experienced agriculturists from all parts of the county, and we find them by no means desponding, either as to the present condition of the crops, or the ultimate prospect of the yield; very little sunshine will bring prices down as fast as they got up, as our market of to-day has proved.—*Western (Exeter) Times*.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday night, 7 p.m.—Incessant rain most of last night and all this day. The wheat crops are much laid, and have a dark unnatural look. A little more of this sort of weather and the days of the make-scarce bread are numbered. A bad crop of wheat we think certain.

ORIGINAL
DEFECTIVE

"The excitement in the corn markets," says the circular of Mr M'Henry, the Liverpool dealer, "has been intense, and prices of all descriptions of bread stuffs are quite unsettled. Bonded Western Canal flour has been sold at 2*s.*, the highest price reached for years."

NOTTINGHAM, August 10th.—The rain keeps falling in abundant showers, and during the past week we have only had two fine days. Large crops of hay in the neighbourhood remain in the fields as they did a month ago, but without prospect of being stacked while fit for use. The corn crops are becoming generally laid, ripen exceedingly slow, and will, it is feared, in a few days, unless the weather clears up, be seriously injured.

In the neighbourhood of Benson, Abingdon, and Bicester, the harvest has commenced. The crops generally have a very healthy appearance. In the more immediate neighbourhood of Oxford the farmers are anxious to commence operations, and are only waiting for fine weather.

NORTH DURHAM.—THE WEATHER.—The weather, during the last week, has been very unsettled. We have not had more than twenty-four hours of fine weather. The rest has been rain, and, in one instance, hail, accompanied with a cold, bleak, north-east wind. On Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, the rain fell heavily, and must have done an amount of mischief to the crops. This morning (Monday) the air is as cold as on a March morning—it has been raining all night. Good part of the hay crop, which is heavy, is still out. Our wheat harvest must be very backward on good land—on wet, bad land, without we have fine weather shortly, the crop will be completely destroyed.—*From a Correspondent.*

In all parts of the country the heavy crops are considerably laid down; and nothing can now save the wheat from being of very inferior quality, and unfit for baking without the assistance of foreign grain, except bright sunshine, stirring breezes, and dry weather—a state of the atmosphere, which, we are sorry to say, the barometer does not to-day by any means indicate.—*Glasgow Saturday Post.*

IRELAND.—A Dublin letter of August 7, says, "There has been no improvement in the state of the weather here since Tuesday last. Up to this afternoon the rain has been almost continuous, without much prospect of speedy amendment. At 12 o'clock to-day, it fell in perfect torrents, bringing with it a shower of hailstones, which must have done infinite damage to the standing crops. The heat is intense, but, from the dampness of the air, can be of little or no service towards ripening the produce of the corn fields. The accounts from the country, however, are by no means so disheartening as those about the neighbourhood of Dublin."

DUBLIN, August 10th.—For the first time since the commencement of the unfavourable weather, the provincial accounts, received this morning, express alarm for the safety of the corn crops, which, owing to the delay of the harvest, are now exposed to all the vicissitudes of a late season during the process of ripening. The heavy rain of Friday night was, it appears, general throughout the country; and last night, although there was no rain in the metropolis, it rained incessantly in the adjoining districts.

The crops in France and Germany are reported as anything but promising, and the stock of corn in the Baltic ports is understood to be unusually small.

The total number of dogs sacrificed in Leeds within the last month, is between 300 and 400!

PRESERVATION OF PLATE TO D. SALOMONS, Esq.—On Friday a deputation from a large body of Mr Salomons' friends and admirers presented him with a very handsome piece of plate, in token of their esteem for his character and for his conduct during the recent contest for the aldermanic gown of Port-soken ward. The presentation of the plate, which has been some time prepared, was delayed till the Jewish Disabilities bill had received the royal assent, in order to couple together the contest with the final success of the Jews. After the ceremony the party partook of a sumptuous dinner.

OUR TRUE DUTY IS TO PREVENT AND NOT TO PUNISH.—Lord Denman, in his charge to the Worcestershire grand jury, made the following excellent remarks:—"It is not the punishment of men for crime that is the most effectual means of preventing it. We ought to remove its cause, by attending to the wants of those in the humble ranks of life, and by providing them with a useful and religious education, giving a higher moral tone and worthier aspirations to their minds and actions, thus elevating them from the degrading position in which, unfortunately, too many of them now are. The desire and endeavour to benefit the people, and thus prevent crime, which has been too long neglected, ought to actuate those placed in affluence and authority, instead of a total carelessness about the cause, and an over anxiety to punish the criminal—banish him from his family and friends, and consign him to the contaminating influences of a gaol. Our true duty is to prevent and not to punish."

THE LATE DR YATES, OF CALCUTTA.—Mr P. J. Saffery, in a letter to the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, says—"Dr Yates, of Calcutta, is dead. For upwards of thirty years, this eminent scholar and devoted servant of Christ has been occupied in perfecting oriental translations of God's word. A son of the Rev. Dr Wardlaw, of Glasgow, was with him at his death, and has kindly furnished a most interesting account, which will be published. It is some consolation to know that the most important works in which Dr Yates has recently been engaged, are in such a forward state, that Mr Wenger, an accomplished oriental scholar, who has been for some years united with him in his labours, can now go on with them."

DESTRUCTIVE THUNDER STORMS.

On Thursday afternoon the neighbourhood of Kensington and Hammersmith was visited by a severe storm of thunder and lightning. The lightning was extremely sharp and vivid, of a deep yellow colour, and so powerful that the horses passing along the high road shied. One flash struck one of the lofty elm-trees in Kensington gardens. About twenty feet from the ground the tree is divided into three lofty limbs, and the outer limb has been struck about twenty feet above the junction, from whence the electric fluid has passed down the body of the tree to the ground, tearing off the bark for the width of nine inches, and throwing it to the distance of twenty yards across the sward. At Fulham, Putney, Battersea, Wandsworth, Chelsea, Kensington, and Paddington, the damage sustained by the market gardeners and nurserymen is very great, some thousands of squares of glass having been broken in the green and hot-houses by the hail.

TERRIFIC AND DESTRUCTIVE THUNDER-STORM.—About four on the afternoon of Thursday, the 31st ult., two clouds, like immense mountains, were observed approaching each other from opposite points, the one coming from the direction of Melksham, and the other from that of Chippenham. They moved along slowly, silently, and majestically, till they neared each other, over the seat of T. H. S. Sotheron, Esq., M.P., at Bowden hill; when coming into collision, an appalling noise was heard, as if a thousand pieces of artillery had been simultaneously discharged, and repeated at intervals of a second only. The war amongst the elements became grand in the extreme. The clouds, dividing and receding for a short space, instantly returned to the conflict, like so many huge and infuriated monsters striving for victory. As if stunned by the violence of the second charge, they drew up in parallel masses, pursuing a north-easterly direction, skirmishing in their sullen movements towards Derry hill and Studley. Unable to restrain their mutual wrath any longer, the contest was renewed with redoubled fury, when the rain descended in torrents, accompanied with showers of hailstones of various forms and of extraordinary magnitude, some of them measuring three inches in circumference. The descent of these sharp, angular, and ponderous congelations committed much mischief among the windows, fields, and gardens, of the poor cottagers; breaking their glass into a thousand fragments; cutting their potatoes, peas, beans, and every species of garden produce, and laying them prostrate; and literally thrashing their wheat in the ear. From Studley the storm took a more easterly direction, and passed over Bowood, where it committed great havoc. Besides breaking a number of windows in the mansion, thirty thousand squares of glass were demolished among the frames and hot-houses of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The tempest did not extend to much more than a mile in breadth and about three miles in length.—*Wiltshire Independent.*

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—During a dreadful thunder-storm at West Ashton, the other day, an old man was struck dead by the lightning, while standing under a tree, where he had sought shelter from the rain.

IMMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.—It appears that government has, upon its own responsibility, guaranteed a loan to several of the West India colonies, for immigration purposes. Mr Hope made this admission in the House of Commons on Monday. Such an arrangement has been long talked of, and it was generally expected that the matter would be submitted to parliament in course of the session. But ministers have saved parliament the trouble of discussing it—of saying either aye or no to it. They have pledged the wealth and industry of the country to procure an indefinite sum of money to the West India planters. With that money the planters are pouring labourers upon their estates, from the East Indies and Africa. The effect of this will be a reduction of the wages of the emancipated negroes. We alluded to the general question involved in these transactions a few weeks ago; and stated, on the authority of Mr Knibb, that there was no lack of labourers in the West Indies, and that the rate of wages ranged from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day. Putting all these facts together, and adding to them this other fact, that the West India planters have a monopoly of our market, by which we are compelled to pay a double price for our sugar, we are forced to regard this loan affair of government as an act of the coolest impudence, and as the most contemptuous contempt of the privileges of parliament which the session has witnessed.—*Bradford Observer.*

A MURDER by one prisoner of another in the New Bailey, Manchester, was committed on Saturday week. The murderer's name is William Clapham. He does not seem to have received any provocation, and is thought to be insane, and is described by the *Manchester Guardian* as "a young man, evidently of strong passions, and irritable, ungovernable temper; at times moody, and occasionally furious. He has a round bullet head, a heavy, dull countenance, low forehead, sunken eyes; and his eyebrows are remarkable, rising from the angle next the nose, not in an arch, but in a line up to the centre of the eye, nearly in this form A." He will be tried at next Liverpool assizes.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Ondine steamer, which runs between Dover and Ostend, and left Ostend on Saturday morning, with passengers, was fallen in with, on the afternoon of the same day, by the Belfast steamer, in a disabled state, off Gravesend, its foremast carried away, and both the wheels disabled. She was safely towed into Dover by the Belfast.

AMERICA.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY MEXICO.

The New York packet ship reached Liverpool on Monday afternoon, bringing one day's later intelligence from the United States. The news from Mexico is somewhat later than that brought by the Acadia, and is important, as it tends to show the state of feeling exhibited by the Mexican authorities since the promulgation of the resolutions of the convention held at Texas on the question of annexation. A proclamation, of which the following is the principal portion, has been published:

JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA, general of division and president *ad interim* of the Mexican Republic, to the citizens thereof.

Be it known: That the General Congress has decreed, and the executive sanctioned, the following:

The National Congress of the Mexican Republic, considering—

That the Congress of the United States of the North has, by a decree, which its executive has sanctioned, resolved to incorporate the territory of Texas with the American Union:

That this manner of appropriating to itself territories upon which other nations have rights, introduces a monstrous novelty, endangering the peace of the world, and violating the sovereignty of nations:

That this usurpation, now consummated to the prejudice of Mexico, has been in insidious preparation for a long time, at the same time that the most cordial friendship was proclaimed, and that, on the part of this republic, the existing treaties between it and those states were respected scrupulously and legally:

That the said annexation of Texas to the United States tramples on the conservative principles of society, attacks all the rights that Mexico has to that territory, is an insult to her dignity as a sovereign nation, and threatens her independence and political existence:

That the law of the United States, in reference to the annexation of Texas to the United States, does in nowise destroy the rights that Mexico has, and will enforce, upon that department:

That the United States having trampled on the principles which served as a basis to the treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, and more especially to those of boundaries fixed with precision, even previous to 1832, they are considered as violated by that nation:

And, finally, that the unjust spoliation of which they wish to make the Mexican nation the victim, gives her the clear right to use all her resources and power to resist, to the last moment, said annexation:

IT IS DECREED:

1st. The Mexican nation calls upon all her children to the defence of her national independence, threatened by the usurpation of Texas, which is intended to be realised by the decree of annexation passed by the Congress, and sanctioned by the President, of the United States of the north.

2nd. In consequence, the government will call to arms all the forces of the army, according to the authority granted it by the existing laws; and, for the preservation of public order, for the support of her institutions, and, in case of necessity, to serve as a reserve to the army, the government, according to the powers given to it on the 9th of December, 1844, will raise the corps specified by said decree, under the name of "Defenders of the Independence and of the Laws."

MIGUEL ARTISTAN, President of the Deputies.
FRANCISCO CALDERON, President of the Senate.
Approved, and ordered to be printed and published,
JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA.

A. D. LUIS G. GUEVAS,
Palace of the National Government,
City of Mexico, June 4, 1845.

General Bustamante arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th ult., and offered his services to sustain the integrity of the Mexican territory and the dignity of the republic. He was rather coolly received by the government, and it is reported that he refused the military honours tendered him on his arrival. It was believed that his return was not invited by any party, and that he had no desire to meddle in public affairs. The people generally were quiet, and not at all alarmed, notwithstanding the war cries made by the federalists and the partisans of Santa Anna, who are loud in denouncing the government for want of energy.

WHO GOVERNS?—The metaphor of driving the state coach is a common one, but, as we have once before observed, Sir Robert Peel is not the driver of the state coach, he is merely the driver of the state van, the carrier for Russell and Co. It is his office to carry what Russell and Co. have consigned to him. He has no more to do with the good measures he passes, than Pickford has with the bales of merchandise he conveys from place to place. They don't belong to him, they are not of his production, he simply passes them to their destination.—*Examiner.*

DREADFUL MORTALITY IN HONGKONG.—The 4th regiment of Madras native infantry embarked at Madras in April, 1843, 1,200 strong; they arrived in Hongkong on the 30th of April, 1844, reduced by deaths and invalids during their services in the Straits of Malacca to 848. The regiment now numbers 442, of whom about 70 are in the hospital.

ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Our files from the United States acquaint us with the liberation of Captain Jonathan Walker from his imprisonment at Pensacola, after paying for fine and costs about seven hundred dollars. They inform us, also, of an important Anti-slavery Convention held at Cincinnati on the 12th of June, under the presidency of our old friend, Mr Birney. The Convention has published an able address, which is, however, too long for our columns, advocating the principles and advancement of the liberty party. Ecclesiastical agitation on the subject of slavery continues; and we remark particularly that a leading portion of the Congregational body in New England have adopted a resolution decided in advance of their position hitherto.—*Anti-slavery Reporter.*

MORE FRENCH BUTCHERY IN ALGIERS.

The Paris papers publish daily the details of the continued atrocities of the French in Algeria, and which, under the title of "razzias," they report not merely unhesitatingly, but with manifest complacency. "Professional persons," observes a correspondent of the *Times*, referring to this matter, "are peculiarly happy in their choice of phrases to intimate the performance of operations the most cruel, without wounding our sensibility. One man talks of 'removing a tooth,' another of 'reducing a dislocation,' a third of 'taking off a limb'; but these are coarse and clumsy compared with the playful, graceful *nonchalance* with which a French commander announces his having executed a successful razzia,—meaning that he has spoiled, devastated, desolated an entire district, and pillaged, plundered, and butchered its population, with, possibly, the exception of some women and children carried into captivity." Of one of the most recent of those brilliant feats of arms (and which *La Presse* suggests to have been perpetrated to extenuate the massacre of the Dahra) you will find in the *Journal des Débats* of this day (August 6), copied from the *Courrier d'Afrique*, the following particulars:—

During the night of the 17th of July a successful razzia was made upon the zaouia of Chedly by M. Le Chef de Bataillon Manselon, of the first regiment of the foreign legion, who commands the advanced post, Khamis of the Beni-Ouargha. Chedly is a very important personage, who has never acknowledged our authority, and whom our columns have never succeeded in meeting with. His zaouia was surprised. We killed nine of his men, and captured a quantity of booty and a small herd of cattle. Chedly escaped, it is said, through the fault of the son of the Agha, who acted as guide to the column, and who is very intimate with him.

"Scarcely had M. Manselon returned from this expedition, when he learned that the Chérif Bon Maya had put himself at the head of a portion of the Ouled Sheah tribe, and on the 19th massacred the Agha of the Sendjés, three kāids, and thirty-four spahis, and that he would pass the night in the Ouled Sheah tribe. He instantly marched against him, and at daylight came in sight of the party. The Arabs, whose horses were all ready saddled, instantly fled, but half an hour afterwards returned with reinforcements, and fired upon our column, but from a great distance. We succeeded in bringing into camp 30 prisoners, 113 sheep, 67 goats, and 69 oxen. The treachery of the Ouled Sheah tribe could not be more promptly or more completely revenged. This bold stroke does great honour to Colonel Manselon!"

THE PENDING ELECTIONS.

REPRESENTATION OF SUNDERLAND.

SUNDERLAND, SATURDAY NIGHT.—The precept, directed to the Mayor, as the returning officer of this borough, was received from the high sheriff of the county this morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon proclamation was made in the usual form at the Town hall, for proceeding with the election of a burgess to represent the borough in parliament. The mayor appointed the nomination to take place at the Town hall on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, and the poll will be taken on the following day (Thursday), and the result officially declared on Friday.

A "Wesleyan Methodist," who declares himself of "no political party," has put together a string of extracts from the speeches of Colonel Thompson, delivered at Hull, in 1837, and at various times in parliament, with the view of indicating what the religious and political opinions of that gentleman are. The "Wesleyan Methodist" concludes by asking the electors if they will disgrace themselves by recording a vote for such a man as Colonel Thompson, and calls upon them to let their own consciences answer. Amongst these is a quotation from "Hansard," of part of a speech delivered by Colonel Thompson in the House of Commons, on a bill being introduced for the better observance of the Sabbath. It is as follows:—"By the same right by which our fathers protested against the doctrines and practices of an ancient church, so he would protest—and if he stood alone in the House he did not stand alone out of doors—that the judicial observance of the Sabbath was not only not directed in the scriptures, to which all parties professed to look for authority, but was absolutely prohibited." This is surely innocent enough, though it may be regarded as a crying sin by some few Wesleyans; its publication, however, shows the shifts to which the tories are driven to prop up their sinking cause. The other quotations are of a similar character, and unworthy of further notice. In reply to the "Wesleyan Methodist," Colonel Thompson has issued a hand-bill, in which he either repudiates the opinions attributed to him, or explains them by quoting the whole of the passages from his speeches, which have been garbled to supply the above quotations.

The week has passed off with its usual crowded and enthusiastic meetings; and now that the election is so near at hand, Colonel Thompson's supporters are redoubling their exertions. The effect of these is already become apparent. The *Times* correspondent, who has hitherto talked of Mr Hudson's easy triumph, now speaks despondingly. Messrs Cobden and Bright are both in Sunderland, helping to promote the return of the gallant colonel. Between 620 and 690 promises of support have been received, which, if faithfully kept, will return Col. Thompson, by a triumphant majority. Deterred by the better example of their opponents, the tory

party have abandoned the usual treating system, depending, doubtless, more upon the cry of "local interests," and the great things to be done for the Durham and Sunderland railway by Mr Hudson.

REPRESENTATION OF CIRENCESTER.

Thursday is fixed for the election. Not the slightest idea of any opposition to the re-election of Mr Cripps exists amongst the liberals of the borough. At present the constituency numbers about 600, and as the prosperity of the borough depends entirely on the custom of the surrounding agriculturalists, there is no chance of a successful opposition on the part of the liberal party. At one time the streets of Cirencester presented a bustling appearance, but railroads have diverted the stream into their own channels, and now, instead of supplying a halting place and a thoroughfare for six-and-thirty stage coaches, it can only reckon one.

REPRESENTATION OF WARWICK.

The returning officer has appointed Wednesday for the nomination, and, should there be any opposition, Thursday for the polling. Sir Charles Douglas, as a matter of course, solicits a renewal of the confidence of his old constituents, and at present it does not appear probable that any real opposition will be offered to his re-election. There can be no doubt that his vote upon the Maynooth grant has alienated many former friends, but then the only gentleman who, as his opponent, would stand any chance of success—Mr Bolton King, a whig, and formerly member for the borough—entertains the same, if not stronger, opinions upon the Maynooth question. If that gentleman does present himself to the electors, it is thought it will only be for the purpose of fulfilling his former pledge, and not with the intention of now going to the poll, but reserving his strength until the next general election.—*Times*. Owing to a protracted litigation between the charity trustees and the corporation, it appears, according to the Mayor's own report, that the ancient borough of Warwick, now on the eve of another election, is in a state of bankruptcy. There are 300 empty houses in the town.

REPRESENTATION OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

The *Dumfries Courier* publishes the address of Mr Maxwell of Terreglas, to the electors of the stewartry. While professing himself friendly to free trade, he is against "a total and immediate abolition of the corn laws." He declares himself to be a friend of civil and religious liberty, and while claiming the same liberty of conscience for himself that he willingly concedes to others, he will nevertheless oppose "any state endowment of the Roman Catholic faith." An anonymous advertisement in the same paper warns the electors that a Protestant candidate will come forward to solicit their suffrages. The election is fixed for the 15th instant.

SCOTCH COUNTY REPRESENTATION.—We hear it stated, in quarters likely to possess good information, that it is the intention of several of the great liberal associations in England—including, of course, the League—to contest, by means of well-known and prominent men, the most favourably placed of our Scottish counties, in the event of a dissolution of parliament. The attempt would undoubtedly lead, in several instances, to the improvement of our representation; for a great change has passed over the minds of our farmers in many districts regarding the corn laws; and assuredly they would heartily welcome any one through whom they might find it possible to make known to the legislature their feelings regarding the nuisance of game. Our village constituencies should be active, and bear the foregoing probability in mind.—*Glasgow Citizen*.

MR CHAPLIN, the chairman of the South-western Railway Directory, it is said, has realised £100,000 by sub-letting a contract he had taken for a Dutch railroad.

AFFAIRS OF NEW ZEALAND.—There is some further intelligence from this island. The natives at the Bay of Islands were still carrying on their depredations, headed by John Heki. On the 4th of March they surrounded a station belonging to Mr Turner, on which a person of the name of Yates was living, and having stripped the inmates of the house (both male and female) of every article of wearing apparel, set fire to the place, and also to a standing crop of wheat which was ready for the harvest. The male inmates immediately repaired to Kororarika, a distance of two miles, in a state of nudity, to procure clothing for themselves and families, and also to make the authorities acquainted with what had transpired. The morning immediately following the pinnace belonging to her Majesty's ship Hazard was despatched up the river to the scene of outrage, having a carronade in the bows, and her crew fully armed. Whilst going up, they were fired into by some of the natives, who were concealed behind some of the high banks, and one of the crew was wounded in the face. The party on shore then took to the hills, and no further collision took place. So serious had the aspect of affairs become, that the merchandise and furniture belonging to the settlers of Kororarika had all been deposited in a large store contiguous to the watchhouse, into which the chief part of the female population had retired for fear of an outbreak. An armed guard patrolled the place day and night, which was composed of civilians, who acted alternately. Business was entirely put a stop to, and the minds of the people were wholly engrossed with one object—that of fortifying the neighbouring heights and constructing block-houses to fly to in case of need. The arrival of the troops from Sydney was anxiously looked for.—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

RELATIVE DUTIES OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural society was held at Beverley last week, and was concluded by a grand dinner, at which Lord Feversham presided. Lord Morpeth was the principal speaker on the occasion. The whole tenor of his lordship's speech was directed to the desirability of improving the education of the rising generation of farmers, to enable them to perform their duties first to "themselves;" to attain which, "in the present state of competition," if "he (the farmer) means to keep his place," he must be "wide awake;" next his duties "to his landlord;" and, lastly, his duties to the "agricultural labourer." In order that "the coming generation of the British farmers shall be trained fully up to the level of its duties and responsibilities," his lordship solicited subscriptions for the purpose of establishing a school at York, where farmers' sons are to be instructed in agriculture and the sciences bearing upon it, at the moderate charge of twenty-one guineas per annum.

On his lordship's address, the *Mark Lane Express* has the following cutting, but just remarks:—

His lordship was elaborate and energetic in describing the high duties of the farmers to the landlords and to the agricultural labourers; but he did not enlighten the meeting upon the duties of landlords to their tenants as well as to the agricultural labourers. It may be a wild abstract notion of ours, calculated for discussion rather than practice; but we think that the highest "duties" and the highest "responsibilities" rest upon the landlord. It is he who can give the tenant that which the noble lord deemed it not desirable to touch upon—security of tenure; whereby he may be enabled, with justice to himself and his family, to expend his capital in improving the soil, and thus "discharge his duty to the agricultural labourer" by giving him employment. It is upon the landlord, who refuses to place his tenant in a position of security and independence, that the awful responsibility rests of doing injustice to his tenantry, of preventing the increase of produce, the result of improved cultivation, which the growing wants of the country demand, and of preventing the labourer from earning his daily bread by those means with which Providence has endowed him, his labour. How much more noble, how much more useful, how much more worthy of the heir of Castle Howard, if he had urged upon his brother landlords present at the meeting, and through them upon all the landlords of the United Kingdom, the "high duty and responsibility" which they owe to "themselves," to "their tenants," and to the "agricultural labourers!"

And again:—

There were twelve noblemen and gentlemen appointed to speak to toasts, besides the president; was there no tenant farmer, no one not entitled to be elevated to the president's or vice-president's table, to be found to propose any one of the toasts? Without the slightest respect to any gentleman who took part in the proceedings, we have heard a tenant farmer make a much better speech, and convey much more information, than we can gather from any speech delivered at the great dinner of the Society.

SPLENDID METEOR.—On Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, a meteor of resplendent brightness was observed by some persons near the Queen's Bench prison. It moved through about sixty degrees towards the south-west. It appeared like a disc of white light, of about two-thirds the apparent diameter of the moon, which it much resembled in colour and effulgence when clearest and brightest. Its velocity was very great, about that of a shooting star, and, at the termination of its course, it was broken up into seeming globules of various-coloured light, not much unlike a rocket. Its course was inclined downwards at an angle of about twenty-five degrees to the horizon, and was in a right line.

A PERILOUS LEAP.—Mr H. Kenworthy, the well-known teacher of swimming, jumped from the battlement of Hungerford bridge, on Monday morning, for a wager of ten sovereigns. He swam to Blackfriars bridge, but suffered some slight injuries in his descent by falling into the water sideways.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, for the use of the labouring classes, are about to be established in the parish of St Pancras, between George street and Hampstead road. There will be, in the bathing department, about thirty single baths, fitted up in separate rooms, with all necessary conveniences, six vapour baths, and two plunging baths, of large dimensions. The washing department is to be distinct from the baths, and suitable accommodation for drying and ironing is to be provided. The prices will be 1d. for a private cold bath, containing sixty gallons of water, and 2d. for a warm bath, containing the same quantity.

NIGHT BALLOON ASCENT.—On Thursday and Monday evenings Mr Green made night ascents in the Albion balloon—on the former day from Cremorne house, and on the latter from the Royal Albert Saloon. On Thursday, having obtained the altitude intended (2,000 feet), a beautiful display of the pyrotechnic art was exhibited. Illuminations successively took place of white, pink, and green colours, which were followed by a discharge of Roman candles. A change occurred, which caused the frame-work to revolve, leading to a discharge of a shower of various coloured stars. The whole concluded by a loud report, accompanied by a shower of silver fire. On Monday Mr Green ascended to an elevation of 3,000 feet. He was accompanied by Mr and Mrs Brading. The balloon was safely brought to *terra firma*, on a grass field, in a hamlet called Kidderborough, between the rear of Merton College and Woolwich Common, the property of Mr Pope.

LADIES GAMBLING IN SHARES.—We have heard that one noble lady has won and lost some £10,000 by shares; another has cleared a considerable sum; and a third untitled one in Yorkshire, about £15,000, under the direction of a very great railway man.

ACCIDENT TO THE CROWN.—Saturday afternoon, immediately after her Majesty had delivered her speech, and was in the act of quitting the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyll, whose office it is to bear the velvet cushion on which the crown is placed when her Majesty is retiring, stumbled, and the consequence was, that the crown fell off the velvet cushion on the floor. Receding from the Queen's presence without turning, his Grace appeared to have forgotten that there were two steps behind him; and, consequently, missing the first step, he stumbled, the crown rolled off the cushion, and in its fall several diamonds were knocked out. The consternation occasioned among the state officers and others about the throne, may be imagined, though not easily described. The Duke's *mal à propos* position no doubt was severely enough felt by himself. The Queen soon perceived the disaster, and with great readiness and calmness desired that the Duke would not concern himself on account of the accident, and hoped that his Grace was unjured. The jewels were all picked up, and handed to the noble duke.

THE STOCK OF BULLION AND THE PROSPECTS OF A BAD HARVEST.—The decrease in the bullion last week was £150,180, and this week only £37,135. The aggregate of bullion and gold and silver coin in both departments, according to the above returns, for the week ending the 2nd inst., amounts to £15,700,000; so that, supposing a drain to be experienced of £5,700,000, the Bank of England would still be in a position which has been declared by high authority to be one of undoubted solidity. This power of the Bank to meet any export of the precious metals likely to arise from a deficiency in the harvest is a fact of great importance, and induces mercantile men to view the predictions of a short supply of English wheat with less uneasiness than otherwise would be entertained by them. When the drain of 1839 began to tell upon the coffers of the Bank, after the bad harvest of 1835, the bullion in the Bank was only £8,318,000. That was the amount in January, 1839, which, by the month of September of the same year, was reduced so low as £2,519,000, giving a decrease of £5,799,000. Assuming, therefore, that a drain was now to be encountered of equal extent, the Bank would have nearly £10,000,000 in store after meeting it. There is reason to hope that the evils of a bad harvest, should Providence inflict such a visitation on the country, would not be attended with those fearful convulsions in trade and derangement of the money market which were experienced in the memorable season of adversity that followed previous years of prosperity.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE LATE EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP AT ABERDARE.—The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the twenty-eight sufferers by the explosion, detailed in our last number, began on Monday. All the bodies had then been recovered out of the pit. Many were dreadfully burnt, while others were but slightly scorched by the explosion. The inquiry concluded on Wednesday. It appeared that naked lights were used in the part of the mine where the explosion occurred; the air having been tested in the morning, and found good. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned, with this addition—"This jury are of opinion that the present system of ventilation employed in the Duffryn or Crombach colliery, though as perfect as the said system will admit, is inadequate to insure the safety of the lives of the men employed in the said works, and they strongly recommend that a system which will prevent the gas oozing out of the old or abandoned workings into a tramroad airway be adopted in preference as soon as possible." Mr Powell, the proprietor of the Duffryn colliery, has done all in his power to soothe the grief and supply the wants of the survivors of the deceased. Having secured to the latter, at his own expense, and in a most respectable manner, the last rites of sepulture, he settled upon the widows pensions of nine shillings a week each, and also gave them a house to live in, with liberty to take what coal they may require for their consumption. He relieved the other relatives in proportion to their wants.

LAY PREACHING.—An announcement having been sent forth that the Right Hon. Lord Teynham would preach at Castle Street chapel, Swansea, on the 30th ult., the meeting house was literally crammed at seven o'clock, the hour appointed for holding the service. His Lordship selected for his text the 4th verse of the 51st Psalm, "Against thee, thee only, have I sinned," &c., and preached for about an hour. It appears that his Lordship has practised preaching from an early age, and, previous to succeeding to the peerage, laboured in connexion with the Home Missionary Society, which so displeased his father, the late lord, that, in his will, he deprived him of everything, with the exception of the entailed estate. A portion of the property has, however, since reverted to him by the death of two of his brothers.—*Cambrian*.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.—The total of the exports of the nineteen chief articles of our exports shows an increase of about five per cent. on those of last year, and fully 20 per cent. on those of 1843. In the comparison with last year, in most articles the increase of price will fully account for the increased value of our exports.—*Economist*.

THE ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.—"From all that we can learn," says the *Fermanagh Reporter*, "the procession on the 12th instant will be numerous, grand, and imposing, but not exclusively Orange. The Roman Catholics have entered into the spirit of the thing with zeal, and are determined to combine the orange and the green, on that occasion, in great good fellowship. Extremes are approximating." 183 lodges, comprising at least 20,000 persons, are expected to march in procession.

THE JESUITS.—The *Presse* publishes the following result of the two days' discussion in the Swiss Diet, relative to the question of the Jesuits:—Eight and two half states decided against the competency of the Diet; ten and two halves pronounced it to be a federal question; one state alone was for inviting Lucerne, in a friendly and pressing manner, to renounce the Jesuits, in consequence of Lucerne being one of the directing cantons; two and a half were for inviting the three states—Schwitz, Friburg, and Valais—to renounce the Jesuits also; five and a half were for calling upon Lucerne to renounce the Jesuits; eight and a half were for banishing the Jesuits by a federative measure; four and two halves were for banishing them, in whatever capacity they may be found in Switzerland; one half state was for resorting to force, if necessary; ten and two halves were against permitting the further introduction of Jesuits into the other cantons; six and two halves were for their admission under certain forms.

A PARTY OF OPERATIVE SPINNERS of Bolton, in numbers above 800, had a tea party there on Monday night, "to commemorate the great and important fact of the masters having made two advances of wages, not only without a strike, but with the utmost cheerfulness and good-will." The master cotton spinners were invited to the party, and the following gentlemen connected with the mills of the town were upon the platform:—Messrs Ainsworth and Crompton, Bayley, Barton, John Brimelow, jun., Kitts, Walter and John Cannon, Settle, Waterhouse, Joseph Kitts, and T. Arrowsmith. An operative presided, and the sentiments and speeches delivered were of a gratifying character, one or two of them broadly asserting free-trade principles, which were much applauded. The success of this object of the meeting, says the *Preston Guardian*, was completely demonstrated by the large attendance both of masters and men, by the unanimity which prevailed, and by the enlightened arguments contained in the various addresses. The assembling together of a number of masters and men for social intercourse and for the acknowledgement of their combined interests, is an occurrence which contrasts so strongly with the general suspicion, jealousy, and open antagonism of employers and employed, as to deserve a few passing remarks.

A LESSON TO YOUNG LADIES.—At Bow street, on Friday, Mr D. Keane, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, accompanied by a gentleman residing in Glasgow, of the name of Douglas, waited on Mr Jardine, the presiding magistrate, to ascertain if a summons could be issued against a person styling himself "Captain Hamilton," and at present living in Duchess street, Portland place, at the instance of his client (Mr Douglas). The applicant proceeded to state that, some months ago, the only daughter of his client, who was a gentleman of fortune, met the defendant at a party, where he was introduced to her. He soon afterwards became acquainted with the family, and having represented himself as "Captain Hamilton," of the 5th dragoon guards, with an income of £900 per annum, was permitted to pay his addresses to the lady, who, in course of time, presented her suitor with a handsome gold watch and appendages, &c. Circumstances transpired which induced Mr Douglas to make some inquiries relative to the defendant, the result of which was a written assurance, from the bona fide Captain Hamilton, that the person who had assumed his name, and was passing current in the north as so distinguished a personage, was an impudent impostor. The match was, of course, at once broken off, and Mr Douglas left home in pursuit of the man who had thus trifled with his daughter's affections, and who, although discarded from the family, continued to address the young lady by every day's post, thereby causing him great annoyance and uneasiness. On his arrival in London, Mr Douglas discovered the residence of the *soi-disant* captain, who was living with a woman in Duchess street, and the object of the present application was to obtain a summons directing him to appear before a magistrate to answer any charge or charges that he might have to prefer against him. Mr Keane suggested the practicability of taking him into custody for having obtained a gold watch and chain of Miss Douglas under "false pretences," which, he thought, was clearly a misdemeanour. Mr Jardine pointed out several obstacles to such a course, the most conclusive of them being the fact that the residence of both parties was out of his jurisdiction. If the defendant continued to annoy the lady by sending letters, he might be required to give sureties for his good behaviour, but such an application should be made at the Marlborough-street court. Mr Keane and his client then withdrew.

THE MAID AND THE SPIDER.—The *Gazette de Trinibus* relates the following anecdote, which, if true, throws into the shade the story upon which the opera of the *Gaza Ladra* is founded. M. P.—had two enamel shirt studs surmounted by a small fly of burnished steel, so beautifully wrought that he frequently deceived his friends by feigning to be annoyed by flies. One of these studs was lost. M. P.—had certain suspicions, but, for want of proof, thought it prudent to suppress them. The following year, the fellow stud also disappeared, whereupon the old servant was accused of theft and dismissed. Some days afterwards Madame P. perceived a large spider's web behind the wainscot of her apartment, and brushing it down, what was her surprise at seeing the two missing studs fall to the ground! An enormous spider, deceived by the resemblance, and thinking to have caught a fly, had hidden the studs in its web. The innocence of the servant being thus proved, she was instantly recalled.

The late Lady Hester Stanhope was a most inveterate devotee to tobacco—smoking her pipe constantly, even in bed.

POLAND.—The *Constitutionnel* contains the following article relative to the state of Poland:—"Every day ukases more and more rigorous press upon unfortunate Poland. The following is the most recent, against desertion:—

"Any family concealing a deserter, a member of such family, or the parish to which he belongs, shall furnish two recruits for the one concealed; the deserter shall suffer the punishment prescribed by military law, and afterwards be reinstated in the army. In case the family cannot furnish two members of fit for service, the parish shall be subjected to the expense, for having neglected to deliver up the deserter. Should it ever happen that the parish cannot furnish two persons fit for service, the heads of the culpable families shall receive a certain number of lashes, and be sent into Siberia. Persons culpable, and to whom corporal punishment cannot be administered (the nobles and honorary citizens), shall pay a fine of 1,200 silver roubles for each deserter whose guilt shall have come to their knowledge; and 600 roubles, when in ignorance of the crime, which ignorance they must be able to prove. This ukase can but have for its end the depopulating the kingdom of Poland."

MR ALDRIDGE, an actor known as the "African Roscius," has been killed, in Kerry, by an accident to his carriage. The horses were terrified by the light of an iron furnace, and they dragged the carriage down a precipice 120 feet deep.

A POST MISTRESS, at one of the Birmingham receiving houses, was committed to prison on Tuesday to take her trial for receiving monies, and not accounting for the same to her superiors. A fourpenny letter, with only a twopenny stamp on it, was purposely put through her hands to test her, suspicion having been previously excited. The committing magistrates have since admitted her to bail.

LECTURES ON IRELAND.—On Thursday and Friday evenings last, two most excellent lectures on the present state of Ireland, with respect to education and morals, were delivered in our Exchange Hall, to attentive audiences, by the Rev. F. Trestrail, secretary to the Baptist Irish Society. He was supported on the platform by Mr Alderman Heard and William Cripps, Esq., and gave a lucid and elaborate statement of the state of Ireland, with regard to education, at the present time. On Saturday, the same gentleman preached in the Baptist chapel, George street, to a large and admiring audience.—*Nottingham Review*.

DANGER TO ST PETER'S AT ROME.—A letter from Rome contains the following:—"One of the most splendid monuments of Catholic art, the dome of St Peter's at Rome, inspires serious alarm in the minds of the architects of this city. For a long time past, the cupola has been cracked in many places, and ten arches of iron, weighing 60,000 kilogrammes, have been placed so as to prevent its fall. It has just been discovered that the lanternino, above which rises the cross which crowns the edifice, is cracked through and through. The numerous lightning conductors, which had been erected by Pope Pius VII. for the protection of the edifice, remove all idea of this mischief having been the effect of a thunder storm. The lanternino is being surrounded by heavy iron chains, to prevent the cracks from extending. The restoration of the ancient Basilica of St Paul, on the Ostia road, and which was destroyed by fire some years since, is almost completed. An English company has just made a proposition to the papal government for deepening the Tiber. It demands neither payment nor indemnity, hoping to repay itself by the monuments of antiquity which it expects to find in the bed of the river. If the pontifical government accede to this offer, it is thought at Rome that the company will have an excellent bargain.—*Gallican's Messenger*.

ANOTHER MAGISTERIAL DISMISSAL.—It was rumoured in Dublin, on Thursday, that Mr James Power, M.P., has received the usual intimation from the Lord Chancellor, that he will be deprived of the commission of the peace, for assisting at the Wexford repeal dinner.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—A pompous fellow made a very inadequate offer for a valuable property, and calling the next day for an answer, inquired "if the owner had entertained his proposition." "No," replied the other, "your proposition has entertained me."

The electors who voted for Alderman Moon, in Portsoken ward, London, last week received invitations to dine with the object of their choice; and the worthy Alderman was disagreeably surprised by receiving seventy acceptances of an invitation which he had never given!

Within the last few days no less than 500 horses have been sent for sale to Aldridge's repository, owing to the further opening of the Northern and Eastern railway, from Bishop's Stortford by way of Ely and Thetford, to Norwich, and the consequent discontinuance of the running of the coaches.

DESTRUCTION OF PORTMAN HAYMARKET.—On Thursday evening a fire broke out in Portman haymarket. It originated in a straw shed, and spread rapidly, so that it was with great difficulty a large number of waggons loaded with hay, the horses, &c., were saved. The straw and hay that could not be rescued blazed away awfully; but there being an abundance of water, the engines played with such effect as to prevent the extension of the fire. The losses are considerable. The market is the property of Lord Portman.

A verdict of "manslaughter" has been returned by a coroner's jury against Mr Hawkins, a surgeon of Hatton Garden, for unskillful treatment of a poor woman whom he delivered of twins, dreadfully injuring her in the second delivery. He was committed to Newgate.

Literature.**THE PERIODICALS (AUGUST).**

"The North British Review" sustains its character for solid learning and respectable writing. The present number is a worthy one. "Chemistry in its relation to Agriculture" ought to be read by agriculturists, and may be read by others. "The Life of Lord Hill" consists of a selection of some main events in that man's life. "Savings' Banks" is a wise and just plea for those institutions. "Tytler's History of Scotland" is written by one more disposed to fidelity than reviewers in general, and more competent to judge than all who are yet willing to be faithful. "Hospitals for the Insane Poor" indicates a "wisdom" "full of mercy and good fruit." "Colonisation and the Allotment System" well deserves attention. "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation" inflicts another just and heavy blow on that most erroneous and pernicious work. The other articles are "Welsh's Church History," and "Mrs Hamilton Gray's History of Etruria."

"The British Quarterly" makes its third appearance. We have not noticed it before, because we have not had an opportunity. We notice it now chiefly to draw attention to an article on "Liberals and Nonconformists," in which is found this sentence:—"While from a parliament of Dissenters it would be inconsistent to exact anything less than a thorough repudiation of the church establishment principle, from a parliament of churchmen it may be consistent to accept of concession by instalments. But in the present state of parties, and of affairs in this country, it will behove the Nonconformist to take his stand with firmness, at least upon the last issue above mentioned, and to REFUSE HIS VOTE TO THE MAN WHO SHALL HESITATE TO PLEDGE HIMSELF AGAINST ANY EXTENSION OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RELIGION." The capitals are not ours. The chief papers are "Lord Brougham's Men of Letters and Science," and "Currency and History."

The last number of the "Edinburgh Review" is one of unusual excellence. Several of the articles are stamped with merit of a very high order. This is the case with the review of the shallow, sceptical, "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation"—a review apparently well ascribed by popular report to a celebrated professor at Cambridge. It is more like killing a fly on a wheel than anything else we can think of. The entire mastery of the subject which it indicates, and the character of its thoughts and style, with its wise reverence for revelation, give it a very great value. There is an article on Luther which presents a striking illustration of the change of tone which has passed over this journal since its commencement. It is a worthy tribute to his intellectual and spiritual claims by one who possesses the moral as well as the mental qualifications for passing judgment on that wonderful man. The importance of such a plea for Luther in the "Edinburgh" is great, in a day when hatred to the Reformation is naturally begetting hatred to the reformers, and even Hallam can speak in a depreciating tone of Luther. A paper on Molière furnishes very pleasant reading—and one on the Bokhara victims tends to check the tide of popular indignation excited by their murder, and rather to diminish the lustre of Captain Glover. Other articles deserve perusal.

of judgment and fidelity. While many read reviews for the sake of the Essays, many more are glad of such a guidance to the general literature of the day as the "Eclectic" now promises to supply. The longer papers are, a well-written one of twenty-four pages on "Thirlwall's History of Greece;" a decided and honest attack upon the main doctrine of "Dobney's Notes on Future Punishment," but not exhausting the discussion of that interesting doctrine; a brief notice, and copious specimens of "Howitt's Australia;" seven interesting pages on "Heraldry;" twenty pages on "Memoirs of the Duke of Monmouth;" nine on "Polhill's Works;" fifteen on "Tractarian and anti-Tractarian Popular Literature;" seven on the comparative claims of "Home and Foreign Missions;" and two on "Elements of Physic." On the whole the number is a good one.

"Tait" retains its interest. All must admire the skill with which the literature of the day is made to furnish matter for his pages. We should opine that a regular deduction must be made in the sale of books of a certain sort from the manner in which their pith is extracted by our northern friend. We do not know how he reconciles it with his conscience, thus to seize on all the new good books, and turn them literally "inside out." We fancy there would be a great outcry against him, if the sin were less sweet in its fruits. For our own part, we should never think of buying a book reviewed by Tait, not because we disesteem his critical judgment, but because we appreciate his extracting judgment. The books thus served this month are—"Michelet's Priests, Women, and Children;" "Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope;" "Paton's Servia, the Youngest Member of the European Family;" "Life of Jean Paul F. Rich-

ter;" "Works of De La Motte Fouqué;" leaving only "Passages in the History of Knockarow, and some of the Knockarowians;" and "Politics of the Month;" besides the "Literary Register." It is a most readable number altogether.

"Cruikshank" comes out with a wonderful picture of "Social Ornithology," which is accompanied by a suitable paper of the editor on the same subject. "A Legend of the Rhine;" "The Force of Circumstances;" a richly true description of the "Age of Monsters;" "National Songs and National Character;" "A New Termination to the History of Don Giovanni."

"The Baptist Magazine" is enriched by notes of a sermon on Faith, from the MS. of John Foster, and with other papers, and information of the usual kinds.

"Douglas Jerrold" has a long continuation of "St Giles and St James;" with a notice of Macmillin's "Spirit of Chivalry;" a thrilling "fact" dressed off in thrilling poetry, by Patmore, called "The Murderer's Sacrament;" "Gardens for the Poor;" "Unfashionable Movements;" "The Englishman in Prussia;" "Travels in Babaland;" "The Gipsy and the Farmer's Maid;" "The Cave of Uig and the Cave of Dahra;" "Hedgehog Letters;" and "History for Young England." This number is better than the recent numbers have been.

We have been furnished with three parts—the Third, Fourth, and Fifth—of a new periodical, called "Hogg's Weekly Instructor," published in Edinburgh. We can only pass a general judgment on it, and that is, that it seems to contain a great deal of matter for a little money—that its contents are various and interesting—and that, without professing to be a religious journal, it is free from everything which a religious man would condemn, and not seldom shows reverence for, and acquaintance with, the principles of Christianity. This is saying much in the present day, when the periodical press abounds with slang and sensuality.

It is some time since we made specific mention of the "Student." We have not, however, forgotten it, nor watched it without interest. It has increased in value, and we hope in sale. It is got up very carefully, and we know no journal that is more adapted to its particular end than the "Student." The present number presents a very great variety, considering the limits. "The Late-hour System;" "Our Clients, where are they?" "On the Evidences of Unity and Design displayed in the Organisation of Animals;" "The Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation;" "History and Practice of the Daguerreotype;" "Philosophy of Human Health;" "Literary Forgeries of Chatterton;" "Milliners' and Dressmakers' Apprentices and Assistants;" "Table Talk;" "Anecdotes of the Dog;" "Review—Fox's Lectures;" "The Late-hour Question;" "Intelligence."

"The Eclectic Review" contains nine articles, with ten pages of short notices. The extension of the last we have already adverted to as a wise alteration, and we are happy to see that it appears but little likely to fail of its design through want

The Grievances of our Mercantile Seamen, a National and Crying Evil. By THOMAS CLARKSON, M.A., Author of several works on Slavery. Longman and Co. 1845.

The readers of this journal will be startled by the announcement of a new work, on a new subject, by the venerable patriarch of human freedom, the friend and advocate of the slave—Thomas Clarkson, written at the age of 86! but so it is, and it proves that at least he has not forgotten that it is written, "Whatsoever thine hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." The question may arise, What can Mr Clarkson know about sailors? A detailed answer will be found in his little book, and a most melancholy one it is. What it was fifty years ago, it is now, and ever will be, until the mind of the Christian public is aroused to the importance of the subject. The remedies proposed by the venerable author are, first, that every captain on entering a port should present himself and all his men at the Customs; should any of those who went on the voyage with him be missing, he is to render an account of them in the presence of the men, and give a good reason for their absence; and secondly, that lodging-houses shall be provided, properly registered by government; persons keeping them to be recommended by three respectable persons, one of whom, if possible, should be the clergyman of the parish, and another a magistrate of the district. To the clergyman having anything to do with it we most certainly object, unless the recommendation of any other minister is of equal value. Warmly commanding this important subject to the attention of our readers, and heartily thanking the venerable author for giving his attention to it, we trust this little work will have an extensive circulation, and the plan fully considered, and as much as is useful adopted.

Lectures on Baptism. By the late W. SHIRREFF, Minister of the Gospel, Glasgow. Houlston and Stoneman. 1845. pp. 240.

The author of this volume was, we are told in the preface, "one of the most learned, popular, and impressive preachers in the church of Scotland." The result of his investigations convinced him that a state-church was a delusion, and infant baptism an error. He therefore resigned his charge, and removed to Glasgow. These lectures were preached in that city, and are now posthumously given to the world. Regarded in a literary point of view, they appear to us clearly and vigorously written. Theologically, we must leave other publications to pronounce on its merits.

The Baptist Irish Society: its Origin, History, and Prospects; with an outline of the Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, and a Lecture enforcing its Claims on the Sympathy and efforts of Christians in England. London: Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster row.

THIS is a volume put forth by the Committee of the Baptist Irish Society with the view of bringing the claims of that institution more prominently before the public. The first three chapters were written by Dr Belcher, and, on the departure of that gentleman for America, the work was completed by Mr A. G. Fuller. It is a wise and seasonable publication. We commend it to the notice of our readers, chiefly on two accounts:—first, because the digest of Irish ecclesiastical history is written with a direct view to expose the injury which religion sustains from all state support. Not only is the degeneracy of the Catholic church, in the middle ages, traced to this cause, but even the failure of Independence, in the times of the Commonwealth, which, notwithstanding its purity of doctrine and discipline, and notwithstanding, too, the fairest opportunities of usefulness ever opened to the early labours of any Christian sect, yet, because it condescended to accept state pay, could only achieve a temporary triumph, and would have sunk into oblivion but for subsequent importations of it from other lands. To give ecclesiastical history this bearing is a work of some difficulty, but on a small scale it is successfully attempted in this book. But we commend it, also, because it makes us familiar with one of those societies which we regard as best fitted to promote the religious interests of the sister country. Ireland wants a voluntary Christianity. The lecture of Dr Massie requires no praise. Our readers should all purchase the work, because it is a good one—because it will increase their sympathy not only for this, but for all kindred institutions, and because, to our certain knowledge, the committee have set so low a price upon it that the entire edition must be sold in order to secure the Society from actual loss.

The Rejected Cases; with a Letter to T. Wakley, Esq., M.P., on the Scientific Character of Homœopathy. By JOHN EPPS, M.D. London: Sherwood and Co. pp. 70. 1845.

FIVE cases illustrative of the beneficial effects of Homœopathy form the staple of this volume. Four of these cases were communicated to the editor of the "Lancet," who, pleading the repugnance of his readers to the subject, declined to insert them in that journal. They are now, therefore, published in this separate form. The volume is introduced by a letter to Mr Wakley, defensive of the practice of Homœopathy—a practice, it must be confessed, pleading strong analogies in both inoculation and vaccination. The cases here illustrated are the following:—we copy the table of contents—
1. A patient, bedridden for 13 years, restored to active usefulness. 2. An abdominal tumour, declared incurable, removed by homœopathic means. 3. A case in which a farthing was swallowed, &c. 4. A case of coma, approaching to and considered as apoplexy, treated with complete success. 5. A case of hematemesis, or vomiting of blood."

Our Era; a Soliloquy, in three parts—Social, Political, Religious—with Miscellaneous Pieces. By W. LEASK. Dover: Johnson. London: Jackson and Walford. 1845.

THERE is much earnest and powerful writing in this soliloquy, from which, were we not greatly in arrears in our reviewing department, we should be glad to make extracts. With much power of painting, reminding us often of Cowper, the author is evidently a man of strong principles and warm benevolence. His production is not of the romantic school, of which we have somewhat too much already, but is a very vigorous descriptive piece, not without faults—especially of the press—but of much value, and promising even greater things in the future. The reader will find the leading principles of the *Nonconformist* ably and warmly advocated in this production.

Ocean Work; or Evenings on Sea and Land. By J. HALL WRIGHT. London: Tegg.

A REALLY pretty little volume, well got up, adorned with a beautiful frontispiece and vignette, and containing a considerable fund of scientific information, popularly expressed. The work is thrown into a conversational form, and would prove a very neat and acceptable present, especially to the young.

Sin: a Poem, in Three Parts. Edinburgh: Wm Tait. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London.

The admirers of Mr Robert Montgomery will find this poem exactly to their taste. "Sin" and "Satan" will bind up well together. The concluding remark is singularly happy—

"Our little task is done."

The Education of the Working Classes; an Address, delivered by Dr SMILES to the members and friends of the Leeds Improvement Society, March, 1845. pp. 16.

WE heartily rejoice that the cause of education at Leeds can boast an advocate so able and eloquent as Dr Smiles. We long to see the education of the working classes estimated by the working classes themselves. Till then it will never be by others. Nothing is more likely to effect this purpose than Dr Smiles's address.

Conscientious Scruples to the Voluntary Payment of Ecclesiastical Taxes; a Lecture, delivered at Sacheverell Street Chapel, Derby, by J. GAWTHORN. Published at request. pp. 23.

A STRONG and well-timed defence of voluntaryism, principally in answer to "Essays on the Church."

Dawn Island. A Tale. By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Written for the National Anti-slavery Bazaar. 1845.

AN exquisite little production, combining equal taste, genius, and truth. To pick out the kernel from the apologue would be its destruction. We hope our readers will peruse it for themselves.

The Railway Shareholder's Manual. By HENRY INCH. Wilson, Royal Exchange. 1845. pp. 113.

A CAPITAL compendium of all necessary information regarding the progress of railway undertakings.

Letters to Wesleyan Ministers on Ministerial Duty; London: Murray, Edgeware road. 1844.

THOSE members of the Wesleyan body, or of any other body, who are in the practice of preaching, and especially of preaching old sermons, will find in this volume some sharp and serious admonitions.

A Lecture on the Arguments for Christian Theism from Organised Life and Fossil Osteology. By JOHN SHEPPARD, Jackson and Walford. 1845. pp. 72.

THOSE who desire to see the arguments of the author of "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation" well met and effectively disposed of, will be much gratified by this pamphlet.

The Romanist of Italy; preceded by a Correspondence with the Catholic Institute of England. By Sir C. E. SMITH, Bart. Snow. 1845. pp. 67.

THIS correspondence is very adroitly conducted on the part of the Catholic Institute, and proceeds on the principle that nothing is morally true which cannot be legally proved.

Remarks on the Connexion between Religion and the State. By WILLIAM URWICK, D.D. Dublin: John Robertson. R. Groombridge and Sons, London.

Dr URWICK is always welcome, most of all on this the great question of the day. This pamphlet deserves to be extensively circulated, and will promote right views upon this most important subject.

Brief Remarks on the Forgiveness of Sins. By D. WOOD, Perth. Edinburgh: C. Ziegler.

A CONTROVERSIAL and not very coherent pamphlet on a most important subject. If any man can understand it, he will have the advantage of us, and, in that case, we are bound to admit, may derive benefit from its perusal.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. Specimen of Sequential Musical Notation.
2. Hogg's Weekly Instructor. Part V.
3. Sin; a Poem.
4. The Baptist Manual. 1845.
5. Remarks on M. de Comte de Montalembert's Letter to the Camden Society.
6. Common Sense and the Rights of Conscience Vindicated. Parts III. and IV.
7. Lads of the Factory.
8. Christian Exertion.
9. The Domestic Bible. Parts XII. and XIII.
10. The Sick Visitor's Companion.
11. Old England. Part XX.
12. History of Zion Chapel, Gravesend.
13. Fox's Lectures to the Working Classes. Part VIII.
14. Knight's Political Dictionary. Part VII.
15. Sea-side Pleasures. By E. A. ALLOM.
16. Edwards on the Will.
17. Cobbin's Child's Commentator. Part XV.
18. Watson's St Bartholomew's Day.
19. The Congregational Tune Book. Parts I., II., and III.
20. Cobbin's Penny Commentary to the Bible. Part VIII.
21. Emblems of Poetry and Flowers.
22. The Ballad Poetry of Ireland. Edited by C. G. DUFFY.
23. The Luther of the Nineteenth Century.
24. Songs, Ballads, &c.
25. Jay's Address on Peace.
26. The Medical Times. Vol. 12.

Religious Intelligence.

ANOTHER MUNIFICENT COLLECTION.—The new Free high church, Paisley, was opened on Sabbath for the first time for public worship. The Rev. Mr Macnaughtan, the minister of the congregation, preached in the forenoon, the Rev. Dr Wilson of Bombay in the afternoon, and the Rev. Dr Macfarlan of Renfrew in the evening. We understand that this is the largest of all the places of worship that have been erected by the adherents of the Free Church since the disruption. It contains 1525 sittings, every one of which has already been let. The sum collected at all the services amounted to the munificent sum of £1,000 4s. 4d. half-farthing!—an amount which, we believe, far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of the warmest friends of the Free Church in Paisley.—*Scottish Herald*.

THORNBURY.—The Baptist chapel at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, after an enlargement, was re-opened for divine worship, July 15th.

KINGSLAND CHAPEL.—This place of worship was re-opened on Thursday, 24th July, when Dr Leifchild preached in the morning, and Mr Caleb Morris in the evening. The friends, to the number of 200, dined together in the school-room. On the following Sabbath-day three sermons were preached—that in the morning, by the minister of the place; that in the afternoon, by Mr W. H. Cooper, of Dublin; and that in the evening, by Dr Reed. The various collections made on both days exceeded £200. This chapel has been made capable of accommodating about a thousand people. The expense of the enlargement, and various repairs, is £1,100, of which £950 have been realised, and the remaining debt of £150 it is expected will be removed in a few weeks.

FOLESHILL INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, WARWICKSHIRE.—On Sunday and Monday, the 27th and 28th of July, was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of this place of worship, which was erected by Mr Jonathan Evans, the contemporary and associate of Mr George Burder and Mr James Moody, in their zealous and successful labours in this county, which, fifty years ago, was in a state of the most deplorable moral and spiritual darkness. Dr Styles, the pastor, presided. On the Sabbath, Mr J. A. Roberts preached two excellent sermons appropriate to the interesting occasion. On Monday morning, the children of the Sabbath schools assembled in the chapel, the area of which was filled by them and their teachers, when they were affectionately addressed by their pastor, Dr Styles, and Mr Roberts. Immediately afterwards they were regaled with cake and wine. In the afternoon, Mr George Smith, of Poplar, preached. At the conclusion of the service, upwards of 400 persons partook of tea. After the repast, which was conducted with excellent order and decorum, a public meeting was held. Dr Styles occupied the chair. Mr N. Howton, of Withybrook, the immediate successor of

Mr Evans, at Foleshill, where he laboured fourteen years; the venerable Mr Jerrard, of Coventry; Mr George Smith; Mr J. A. Roberts; Mr John Sipe; Mr S. Hillyard, of Bedworth; and — Chapman, of Longford, took part in the meeting, and engaged in the devotional services. There was a large attendance and a good collection.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, LITTLE HADHAM, HERTS.—

The ninth anniversary of the schools connected with this place, was held on Tuesday the 29th July, on which occasion 130 children sat down to a plain but substantial dinner, in a pasture belonging to Mr Moginie, in which a commodious tent had been erected. The children then retired to the adjoining chapel to receive their yearly prizes, after which Mr Henry Gill (Hackney) gave them an appropriate address from Matthew xii., verse 4, "All things are ready, come." In the evening from 200 to 300 persons sat down to tea, after which John Chambers, Esq., took the chair. Mr J. Phair, the pastor, gave a report of the year's proceedings, and impressive addresses were delivered by Mr Henry Gill, Mr Tucker (Wesleyan minister, Bishop's Stortford), and Mr Stacey. It is hoped and believed that the impressions of this interesting meeting will lead to more active endeavours towards the spiritual cultivation of the young.

DULVERTON.—On Wednesday, July 30th, a new school room was opened, in connexion with the Independent chapel of this town. This opportunity was embraced for celebrating in it, for the first time, our Sunday-school anniversary.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION.—The sittings of the annual assembly of this religious connexion terminated on the 6th instant. On the 28th of July, four ministers, who had satisfactorily completed the period of their probation, were publicly examined as to their Christian experience and theological knowledge, and recognised as ministers received into full connexion. On the following evening, a charge was delivered to them by the ex-president; and, on the succeeding evening, the Lord's supper was commemorated by the members of the assembly, and by such members of the Association, or of other Christian churches, as were disposed and able to join in this solemn service. The assembly appropriated, from the Thank-offering fund, the sum of £1,652 for aiding the Preachers' Annuity Society; and £1,540 for extending Sabbath schools, and assisting aged and necessitous local preachers. The assembly also agreed to recommend that, in the public services of the 24th inst, appropriate improvement should be made of the instructive historical events of Bartholomew's day. The Connexional Committee is desirous of receiving the offer of a suitable man to go as a missionary to Wisconsin, in North America, and also of two or three home missionaries.

EMBLETON, NORTHUMBERLAND.—On Tuesday, the 5th inst, Mr Wm Stead, late of Airedale college was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Embleton, Northumberland. The introductory discourse was delivered by Mr Geo. Richards, of Sion chapel, Alnwick; Mr George Clarkson, of Rothbury, proposed the usual questions, received Mr Stead's confession of faith, and offered up the ordination prayer, with the imposition of hands; Mr Archibald Jack, A.M., of North Shields, gave a powerful and impressive charge to the minister, and afterwards addressed the people on their duties as a church towards their pastor.

CHAPMANSLADE, WILTS.—On Thursday, the 7th of August, 1845, Mr W. Strongman, lately in connexion with the Home Missionary Society, at Kingston, near Taunton, Somerset, was publicly recognised as the pastor of the church and congregation assembling at the Independent chapel, Chapman-lade, Wilts.

WILBURTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—A new chapel was opened at Wilburton, Cambridgeshire, in connexion with the Baptist church in that place, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. A church has existed there for more than forty years, and, hitherto, has met in a very inconvenient building, which at length became too contracted to hold the congregation. Sermons were preached on the occasion by Messrs C. Elven, of Bury; R. Roff, of Cambridge; and D. Rees, of Isleham. The collections were liberal.

THE REV. J. E. GILES.—We understand that this gentleman has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Baptist church assembling in South Parade Chapel, Leeds, and that he has accepted a call to become the pastor of a Baptist church at Bristol, the seat of the principal college of the denomination. Since this took place, however, we are informed that Mr Giles has received a unanimous request from the members of the church at Leeds to reconsider his determination, and we believe that his final decision has not yet been given. Mr Giles succeeded the Rev. James Aeworth, the President of Horton College, and has now been pastor of the Baptist church in this town upwards of nine years.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ALBION CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON.—The church and congregation assembling in the Second Congregational chapel in Southampton, have unanimously invited Mr Thomas Pullar, of Gateshead, formerly of Glasgow, to assume the pastoral charge over them. Mr Pullar has accepted the invitation, and will commence his ministrations there the first Sabbath in September.

COVENTRY.—A quarter of a century having elapsed since the ordination of Mr J. Sibree as minister of Vicar Lane chapel, upwards of three hundred of his friends and members of his congregation assembled in the school rooms, on Tuesday last, on which occasion tea was provided. Mr Sibree, with several other ministers, being present, the period of his pastorate was reviewed in a manner replete with interest. An elegant and elaborately-finished gold watch, with appropriate emblems, manufactured by

Mr Flinn, a member of his church, was delivered to him by Mr John Bramall; the same being a spontaneous tribute of admiration of the faithful and zealous labours which have uniformly characterised the conduct of Mr Sibree.

BIRTHS.

August 6, at her father's house, Ivy house, Hackney, Mrs T. JARROLD, Norwich, of a daughter.

August 7, at Shrewsbury, the wife of Mr J. B. PIKE, minister, of son.

MARRIAGES.

August, 5, at West Ham church, by Mr Henry Bunsen, ERNEST, the second son of the Chevalier BUNSEN, minister from the court of Prussia in this country, to ELIZABETH, third daughter of Samuel GURNEY, Esq., of Upton, in the county of Essex.

August 5, at the Independent chapel, Odham, by Mr F. NELSON, Mr H. C. SHERBORN, of Odham, to HARRIET, eldest daughter of Mr J. MAY, of the same place.

August 6, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Dudley, GEORGE BRAITHWAITE LL.YD, of Birmingham, banker, to MARY, third daughter of the late Joseph SHIRTON, of Edgbaston, gentleman.

August 6, by John Pulsford, at Saem chapel, Hull, Mr E. CRIDDLE, of Manchester, to MARIANNE, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas PULSFORD, Baptist minister, and sister of Mr J. Pulsford, of Hull.

August 7, at Matlock, JAMES RICHARD WIGRAM, Esq., Coldstream guards, eldest son of Vice-chancellor Wigram, to MARGARET HELEN, fourth daughter of Peeter AARKWRIGHT, Esq., of Wirksworth, Derbyshire.

August 7, at the Independent chapel, Long Buckby, by Mr J. APPERLY, Mr J. M. VERNON, of Towcester, to Miss ASHBY, only daughter of the late G. ASHBY, Esq., of Long Buckby.

August 9, at the Congregational chapel, Little Hadham, Herts, by Mr J. W. PHAIR, THOMAS BISHOP, to HANNAH HARDWELL.

DEATHS.

July 27, at Croydon, ANNELINA, the second and beloved daughter of Mr W. CAMPBELL, minister, in the 18th year of her age.

August 2, after a few days' illness, of water on the brain, JULIA SEPTIMA, the youngest and much loved daughter of Mr R. BREEZE, minister, Whitchurch, Hants, aged 2 years and 10 months.

August 5, suddenly, Mr JOHN TAYLOR, minister of the Independent chapel, Hounslow. He was a faithful pastor, and his loss is severely felt by his church and congregation.

August 9, at Grantham, after a short illness, Miss BROWN, aged 21, niece of the late E. JACKSON, and of Mr J. JESSON, of Tahiti. She was the attached friend of the late Mrs BARFITT, wife of Mr J. BARFITT, missionary, and survived her only five weeks.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, August 8.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 85:—

Coverdale chapel, Commercial road, Stepney.

Wesleyan chapel, Callington, Cornwall.

BANKRUPTS.

ACTON, JOHN, Lichfield, farmer, August 26, Sept. 23: solicitors, Mr Hodgson, Lichfield, and Messrs Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

BANNING, JESSE, Liverpool, stationer, August 20, Sept. 19: solicitors, Messrs Norris and Co., Bartlett's buildings, London, and Mr Toumlin, Liverpool.

BRENNET, JAMES, New Mills, Herefordshire, cattle dealer, August 26, Sept. 11: solicitors, Mr Underwood, Hereford, and Messrs Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

GILES, JOHN, Headless Cross, Worcestershire, publican, August 23, Sept. 20: solicitors, Mr T. B. T. Hodgson, Birmingham, and Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London.

LAW, JOHN, Ramsden wood, near Todmorden, Lancashire, and ELI HUDSON, Gale, near Littleborough, Lancashire, cotton spinners, August 18, Sept. 11: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple, London, and Messrs Hitchcock and Co., Manchester.

MARLAND, JOHN, jun., Sun Vale Roller works, Todmorden, Lancashire, roller maker, August 22, Sept. 15: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple, London, and Mr Harrison Blair, Manchester.

RHEVE, THOMAS, Carpenters' Arms, Ann's place, Hackney road, and Rising Sun, Castle street, Long acre, licensed victualler, August 15, Sept. 19: solicitor, Mr Futvoye, John street, Bedford row.

TAYLOR, THOMAS, Philpot lane, City, and Nicholl's square, Hackney road, wine merchant, August 15, Sept. 25: solicitor, Mr Swan, Great Knightrider street, Doctors' commons.

WATTS, WILLIAM REED, Bath, chemist, August 22, Sept. 23: solicitors, Messrs Hale and Co., Ely place, Holborn, London, and Mr Henry St John Maule, Bath.

WINTER, JOHN, Hatton garden, plate glass factor, August 19, Sept. 18: solicitor, Mr Hughes, Chapel street, Bedford row.

WOOD, CONSTANTINE, formerly of Ryde, Isle of Wight, now of Lewisham, Kent, August 15, Sept. 19: solicitors, Messrs Rhodes and Lane, Chancery lane.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GARDINER, JOHN, Pittencriff, manufacturer, Aug. 15, Sept. 12.

M'DONALD, DAVID, Dunfermline, grocer, Aug. 16, Sept. 16.

SHOKLDE, ROBERT, Edinburgh, merchant, Aug. 12, Sept. 9.

WILSON, THOMAS, otherwise WILSON, THOMAS HALL, Peebles, druggist, Aug. 15, Sept. 12.

DIVIDENDS.

R. GREENWOOD, Bradford, Yorkshire, bookseller; div. of 4s.

for those who have not received a former div. any day—C. MARTIN, Durham, draper; first div. of 2s. 6d., any Saturday—A. ATKINSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, colour manufacturer; first div. of 10s., any Saturday—G. F. S. ISHERWOOD, Manchester, engraver; first div. of 6d., any Wednesday after Oct. 5—J. BAKEWELL, Manchester, size manufacturer; final div. of 11d. and 15-16ths of a penny, August 13, or any Wednesday after Oct. 5—J. WALLER, S. WALLER, jun., W. WALLER, and R. K. WALLER, Manchester, cotton spinners; first div. of 1d. and 43-64ths parts of a penny, any Wednesday after Oct. 5—N. P. WOOD, Burslem, Staffs., banker; first and final div. of 25-32nd parts of a penny, and final div. of 11d., any Wednesday after Oct. 5—S. ROGERS, Didsbury, Staffordshire; fourth div. of 3s., August 11 until 16, or any Thursday after Oct. 4—J. and G. CLARKE; second div. of 7d., any Thursday—W. COUPLAND and W. B. COULTON, Liverpool, merchants; fifth div. of 6d., August 14, or any subsequent Thursday, except from August 18 to Oct. 4—W. G. POOLE, Liverpool, accountant; first div. of 3s., August 14, or any subsequent Thursday, except from August 18 to Oct. 4.

Tuesday, August 12.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Primitive Methodist chapel, Kington Magna, Dorsetshire.

BANKRUPTS.

ALLEN, CHARLES, Tadley, Hampshire, maltster, August 23, September 26: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple.

CROFTS, GEORGE CHARLES, Liverpool, corn merchant, August 26, September 29: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London; and Messrs Littledale and Bardswell, Liverpool.

KNYVETT, EDMUND, Buckingham cottage, Great Stanmore, teacher of music, August 19, September 25: solicitor, Mr M'Duff, Castle street, Hildon.

MALLAN EDWARD, Brook street, Bond street, dentist, August 19, Oct. 1: solicitors, Messrs Pain and Hatherly, Basinghall street and Great Marlborough street.

MURPHY MATTHEW, Shrewsbury, haberdasher, August 23 September 20: solicitors, Messrs Clark and Sparrow, Wolverhampton, and Messrs Capes and Stuart, Gray's-inn, London.

chant, August 19, September 25: solicitor, Mr Weller, 8, King's road, Bedford row.

YOUNG, JAMES, Bury St Edmunds, tobacconist, Aug. 19, Sept. 18: solicitor, Mr Taylor, Featherstone buildings, Holborn.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BAIN, WILLIAM, late of Culpenhoop and Headswood, but now of Leslie park, farmer, Aug. 19, Sept. 9.

MEIN, WILLIAM, Glasgow, coach proprietor, Aug. 15, Sept. 5.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Brown, Manchester, carpet dealer, first div. of 5s. 3d., any Wednesday after Oct. 5—J. Brown and A. Urquhart, Manchester, carpet dealers, first div. of 7s. 6d., Aug. 13 or any Wednesday after Oct. 5—W. Armfield, Northampton, draper, final div. of 1s. 2d., August 12, 13, 14, or 15—G. J. Carter, Hornsey road, builder, first div. of 3s. 6d., August 12, 13, 14, or 15—C. Lewis, Bath, Somersetshire, innkeeper, first div. of 1s. 9d., August 14, or any Monday after October 4—J. Hill, Stroud, Gloucestershire, hatter, first div. of 2s. 6d., August 14, or any Monday after October 4—J. Willis and J. T. Swainson, Liverpool, merchants, fourth div. of 1s. 3d., and under the separate estate of J. Willis, a second div. of 1s. 9d., any Wednesday after October 4—A. Dobbs, Liverpool, wine merchant, div. of 20s., any Wednesday after October 4—D. Rowlands, of Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, wine dealer, &c., second div. of 4d., any Thursday, except from August 18 until October 4—Charles Mottram and Henry Hargreaves, Liverpool, wool brokers, second div. of 10d., any Thursday, except from August 18 until October 4—R. Shepherd, Liverpool, boot maker, sec. div. of 7d., any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4—T. Parr, Liverpool, plumber, sec. div. of 2d., any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4—B. Berrill, Liverpool, merchant, final div. of 6d., any Thursday, except from August 18 until Oct. 4—J. Edwards, Much Woolton, Lancashire, grocer, first div. of 2d., any Thursday, except from Aug. 18 until Oct. 4—T. Wood, Little Queen street, Holborn, wine merchant, first div. of 4s. 9d., August 16 and three last Saturdays in October—J. and A. Emmett, Old Kent road, dairymen, third and final div. of 2s. 6d., August 16 and three last Saturdays in October—W. Williams, Goudhurst, wheelwright, first div. of 4s. 9d., August 16 and three last Saturdays in October—J. Stevens, Rhodeswell wharf, Mile End, wharfinger, sec. div. of 1s. 3d., August 16 and three last Saturdays in October—A. Laurier and J. Lock, Wood street, City, importers of foreign goods, sec. and final div. of 2s. 6d., August 13 and three last Wednesdays in October.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	99½	98½	99	99½	99	98½
Ditto for Account..	99½	99	99½	99	99	98½
3 per cents Reduced	99½	99½	99½	99½	98½	99½
New 3½ percent...	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Long Annuities...	11½	11	11½	—	11½	11½
Bank Stock.....	211	211	—	—	210½	211
India Stock.....	272½	—	272½	273	—	—
Exchequer Bills....	51pm	49pm	49pm	49pm	51pm	53pm
India Bonds.....	—	—	—	69pm	—	70pm

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	116	Mexican	35½
Belgian	100	Peruvian	40½
Brazilian	89	Portuguese 5 per cents	61½
Buenos Ayres	49	Ditto converted	65½
Columbian	17½	Russian	118
Danish	89½	Spanish Active	27½
Dutch 2½ per cents	62½	Ditto Passive	6½
Ditto 4 percents	99½	Ditto Deferred	20½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	135	London & Croydon Trunk	25
Blackwall	11	London and Greenwich	11
Bristol and Exeter	98	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	20½	Manchester and Leeds	202
Edinburgh and Glasgow	90	Midland Counties	178
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	27½
Great North of England..	218	Manchester and Birming...	63½
Great Western	232	Midland and Derby	136
Ditto Half	126	Ditto New	—
Ditto Fifths	50	South Eastern and Dover	46½
London and Birmingham	248	South Western	80
London & Birm. 4 Shares	35	Ditto New	—
London and Brighton....	78	York and North Midland	—

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, August 11.

The weather, the last two days, has been very unfavourable; the accounts received this morning state a great deal of rain has fallen in various parts of the country, and the crops have, to a certain extent, sustained injury. There was a larger supply of wheat at this day's market, chiefly from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, than has been known for a very long period, and the morning being fine and warm, our millers held off purchasing, and although a reduction of 2s. per quarter on the rates of this day week would have been submitted to, only a very small portion of it could be disposed of; this has caused free foreign wheat to be neglected as well as bonded samples, but prices remain nominally unaltered. Barley fully as dear. Beans and peas as last noted. The arrival of oats last week was only moderate, and not much fresh up in addition to this day's market.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Red	56	to	60	Malt, Ordinary ..	48 to 52
Fine	58	..	62	Pale	54 .. 60
White	62	..	66	Rye	30 .. 34
Fine	62	..	67	Pea, Hog	38 .. 40
Flour, per sack	51	..	53	Maple	38 .. 40
Barley	25	..	30	Boilers	36 .. 40
Malting	30	..	33	Beans, Ticks	38 .. 40

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

Beans, Pigeon	38	to	43	Wheat	20s. 0d.
Harrow	33	..	35	Barley	9 0
Oats, Feed	23	..	24	Oats	6 0
Fine	24	..	26	Rye	10 6
Poland	22	..	24	Beans	3 6
Potato	21	..	23	Peas	3 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat	53s. 3d.	Wheat	49s. 11d.		
Barley	29	8	29	5	
Oats	22	5	22	7	
Rye	34	3	33	8	
Beans	40	5	39	8	
Peas	41	0	Peas	39	5

SEEDS.

The unsettled weather being very unfavourable for the new canaryseed, this article was more inquired for to-day, and fine parcels brought prices which could not have been obtained last Monday. There was plenty of carawayseed offering, and less money had in some instances to be taken.

	per qr	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	52s. to 58s.	English, red	— to —
Baltic, ditto	— .. —	Ditto, white	— .. —
Ditto, crushing ..	40 .. 45	Flemish, pale	— .. —
Me it. & Odessa	40 .. 44	Ditto, fine	— .. —
Hempseed, small ..	35 .. 38	New Hamb., red ..	40 .. 48
Large	— .. —	Ditto, fine	48 .. 50
Canary, new	48 .. 57	Old Hamb., red ..	— .. —
Extra	54 .. —	Ditto, fine	— .. —
Caraway, old	42 .. 44	French, red	— .. —
New	45 .. 48	Ditto, white	50 .. 68
Ryegrass, English ..	— .. —	Coriander	12 .. 18
Scotch	— .. —	Old	— .. —
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed, 26l. to 28l. per last.	
Brown, new	8 .. 12	Eng.ish, new ..	26l. to 28l.
White	12 .. 14	Linenseed cakes	
Trefoil	17 .. 24	English ..	11. 0s. to 11. 45s.
Old	— .. —	Foreign ..	7. 7s. to 7. 10s.
Tares, new	— .. —	Rapeseed cakes	— to —

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